SATURDAY NIGHT

OCTOBER 25, 1949

Gisele, Canada's radio chanteuse. See page 10.

WHAT'S THE CBC WORTH?

by Michael Barkway

10¢

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Will Saskatchewan's oil rival Alberta's? · P. V. Wade

Do you want that U.S. job? · Helen Lewis

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then and now

Birth: A daughter, to Viscount Duncannon, son of a former Governor General of Canada, and his American wife, in Paris. Lord Duncannon is heir to the Earl of Bessborough.

Engagement: Joyce Tedman of Toronto, well-known Canadian writer and recently in charge of publicity for welfare organizations in Paris and Geneva, to Col. Gordon Austin of the U.S. Air Force attached to General Montgomery's staff at Fontainebleau.

Marriage: Lucie Langlais and Claude Gagnon, son of the Hon. J. Onesime Gagnon, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec.

Retirement: Dr. Henry P. Armes, Dean of University of Manitoba and senior faculty member; in December after forty years with the University.

Retirement: Dean R. Fletcher Argue of the University of Manitoba. Staff associates presented him with a radio-phonograph.

Death: R. McK. Chafe, 51, Advertising Manager and Director of *St. John's Daily News,* Newfoundland.

Death: Mrs. Dorothy Hardy, 68, wife of Senator Arthur C. Hardy, at Brockville, Ont., after long illness.

Death: Dr. Emile Legrand, 50, leading Quebec psychiatrist. Killed in plane crash while on hunting expedition in Northern Quebec. Native of St. Philippe de Laprairie, he was Medical Superintendent of the Bordeaux Hospital for the criminally insane, a Professor at the University of Montreal, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Medical Adviser of the Montreal Neurological Institute.

Death: Dr. Azarie Cousineau, 50, prominent Montreal physician and recognized authority in the field of obstetrics. Killed in same crash as Dr. Legrand.

Death: Dr. René Dandurand, 48, Professor in Medicine at the University of Montreal and Vice-president of the Canadian Rheumatism Association. Killed in same crash as Drs. Legrand and Cousineau.

Death: Russell Nelson Holmes, 31, pilot of Norseman plane which crashed with three Montreal doctors (see above). Native of Toronto with storybook wartime career in Royal Canadian Artillery, Merchant Navy and RAF Ferry Command. Radio operator on plane which took Winston Churchill to Moscow Big Four Conference.

Death: Reginald Richard Railton, the first man to photograph the Dionne quintuplets, at Weston, Ont. Representing the *North Bay Nugget,* he took the picture four hours after the Quints were born in May, 1934.

Death: Charles Alfred Maguire, 74, Mayor of Toronto in 1922 and 1923; former member of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission and staunch supporter of Sir Adam Beck.

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letters

Forward Step

THE PEOPLE of this country are to be congratulated and your proprietor praised. The new SATURDAY NIGHT has risen high over all publications in Canada as a mouthpiece and interpreter of the facts of living in this high-pressure world.

Hamilton, Ont. K. R. TOWNSEND

AT LAST we have a real Canadian magazine, with a complete coverage of all provinces.

MRS. C. R. TAYLOR
Medicine Hat, Alberta.

COULDN'T WAIT TO WRITE STOP CAN'T FIND WORDS TO ADEQUATELY CONVEY MY ADMIRATION OF YOUR NEW FORMAT STOP IN MY JUDGMENT IT IS MOST FORWARD STEP TAKEN IN NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE FIELD IN CANADA STOP COVER MOST ATTRACTIVE AND PROFUSE USE OF CUTS AND COLOR ADS PLACE IT ON BASIS COMPARABLE TO MOST PUBLICATIONS ON THIS CONTINENT STOP READERS OWE YOU AND YOUR STAFF DEBT OF GRATITUDE

Halifax. HAROLD CONNOLLY

Lost Its Character

THE RATHER UNIQUE character of the paper has now been lost and all we have is a duplicate of dozens of ordinary magazines . . . To me it has lost any and all its interest and I shall discontinue my subscription.

Montreal, Que. EILEEN C. FLANAGAN

THE LAY-OUT of the new SATURDAY NIGHT is one of the messiest that it has been my misfortune to meet. The earlier arrangement, with the articles chopped up into columns of unequal length, was sufficiently offensive to the tidy mind . . . I am one of those who always look through the advertising pages when they are segregated, as in *Harper's,* (and I don't care) to play hide-and-seek among the advertisements in search of minute portions of an article . . . I fully expect that I am filing a minority report.

Port Dalhousie, Ont. H. J. HOWARD

Parentage

A VERY USEFUL and attractive form, following, as I understand it, the format of *Life* magazine.

Montreal, Que. J. H. MOLSON

IT IS A GOOD THING to see our Canadian publications making an effort to compete with the imported articles and, judging from this first sample, I think it is safe to predict that you will do very well.

Hamilton, Ont. JOSEPH M. PIGOTT

Magnifique!

QUELLE MAGNIFIQUE présentation et quelle abondante et riche matière! Vous méritez de châleureuses félicitations et un grand encouragement . . .

GEORGES-HENRI LEVESQUE
Université Laval, Québec.

PERMETTEZ-MOI de vous féliciter de ce que me paraît bien être un progrès attrayant pour le lecteur. Naturellement, c'est le contenu qui importe, et celui de SATURDAY NIGHT est toujours intéressant.

ALPH.-MARIE PARENT, C. S.
Université Laval, Québec.

I THINK it is the first time I have read SATURDAY NIGHT from cover to cover, and my only thought now is to send you a word of congratulation and good wishes.

Toronto. C. L. BURTON

SN 1940: *Sept. 15 was date of its first face-lifting, a reduction in size.*

Nostalgia

SO THE "OLD" SATURDAY NIGHT that we older readers have loved for so many years . . . has been laid away in the catacombs of Time. And what have we in its place? Its distinctiveness is lost and now it is just any other modern magazine . . . It has become "synthetized."

No, my dear friends, I do not like it; and if you are frank, neither do you. Acknowledge that you have made a big mistake, and return to the former set-up before it is too late . . . I just feel sad and let-down.

Ottawa. G. HEIDMAN

Keeping Pace

IT IS VITAL that our great Canadian journals keep pace with the well-defined reader preferences apparent on this continent today. You are to be commended for the courageous manner in which you have sacrificed the traditional in style in order to progress in stature.

Toronto. JOHN S. WYNDHAM

CONGRATULATIONS on the new format, and on the no less important fact that most of the features that your old subscribers so much appreciate have been retained.

I observe from reading *Newsweek* that SATURDAY NIGHT'S circulation is only some 47,000, and can only say that that is a criticism of the 12-million-odd non-subscribers who don't know what they are missing.

Toronto. JOSEPH SEDGWICK, K.C.

by and large

■ In Halifax a truck was overturned at an intersection and its cargo—hundreds of frogs bound for a city lab—spilled over the sidewalk. The driver's frantic efforts at recapture proved unavailing.

■ Three Ottawa boys between 12 and 15 thought up a new game—shooting with an air rifle at planes about to land at Uplands Airport—but a pilot spotted them in some nearby bushes and gave their position to a police radio car.

■ Vancouver's Oak Street trolley service with its three-mile single track and doubled-ended cars is locally called the "Burma Road" and the "Croak Street Line." Harold Clifton, who has been having his bones shaken on the 38-minute run twice daily for 21 years, recently got the shock of his life. Boarding a car one morning, he grasped the steel pole for support and felt his hand glued to it with 500 volts galloping through his body. Says he: "I mentioned this matter to the operator who thereupon gave me two transfers and told me to take the car behind if I didn't like riding in his."

■ The Canadian Army has cracked down on servicemen renting rooms or taking in boarders in their government-owned married quarters as "contrary to the policy of providing quarters for families of serving personnel". This does not, however, apply to anyone's mother-in-law.

■ Months of litigation over a foul-smelling chicken farm at Ile Bizard, Que., has ended amicably with an out-of-court settlement. René Duranleau, K.C., for the municipality, said that Farmer Conrad Dyllong had "applied the necessary remedies, so that the farm smells sweet and the chickens, numbering, by reliable count, 72,000, may blossom in the dust".

■ A certain window dummy was a jinx to a Regina salesgirl. As fast as she dressed it, someone came in and bought the dress so she left it in the window in a slip. Ten minutes later a customer walked in and offered half price for the slip because she said it was soiled.

■ The *New York World-Telegram* says Canada has become one of the world's great powers and calls the Dominion "the one sure bet . . . a proved partner in the two previous crises of our time."

■ In Vancouver, Constables Richard New and Herbert Gotobed found a stray Jersey cow wandering about around two a.m. one Sunday. They could find no one who was minus a cow so they escorted her some ten blocks to Trout Lake and left her to chew the cud.—(Constable New drove the prowl car slowly and Constable Gotobed walked behind, patting the cow when necessary).

■ Bill Carr of Sudbury, Ont., bagged a six-pound-five-ounce bird which his friends said was a green-headed mallard. Previous record for such was three pounds, nine ounces, so Carr thought he had a new record. But a few days later a veterinary surgeon of Verner, Dr. A. Seguin, awoke to the fact that his pet domestic goose had disappeared. The object of the controversy had by this time been eaten and, whatever it was, Carr said it tasted very good.

■ George Bernard Shaw (no relative of *the* GBS), of Winnipeg, got into an argument with his girl friend while seeing her home. Things looked so heated that two passers-by intervened. When police arrived on the scene, Shaw—whose mouth was liberally plastered with lipstick—accused the two men of assaulting him. Magistrate Garton, after hearing the men's version, fined Shaw $5 and costs or seven days in jail. But he wanted to know one thing: "What about this lipstick on your mouth?" "Oh," said Crown Prosecutor O. M. M. Kay, "that was part of the tussle."

Conservation is in the air and on the ground

Aerial fire patrols, tree nurseries, tests of faster growing hybrids, insect control surveys, development of better forests regrowth, scientific harvesting, and managed forests are some of the measures practised in the pulp and paper industry to maintain the forests for the benefit of all Canada.

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20-7

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OTTAWA VIEW

THE RADAR MYTH

A RASH of speculation about Arctic defence, complete with polar maps, has spread to Canada from south of the border. Most of it bears no relation to practical possibilities. It is a little misleading to mark a rough airstrip serving a remote Northern weather station as though it were an operational airfield. It is most misleading of all to talk about a "radar screen" round the North American continent.

The total allocation in the RCAF budget this year for all signals and radio equipment (which includes radar and everything else in the electronic line) is $22½ millions. That covers this year's purchases and authorized future commitments. Even if the defence chiefs wanted to plant radar stations all round the Arctic coast, they would not get far with that.

WELCOME VISITOR

OTTAWA is just as eager to welcome Mr. Nehru as the U.S., but Canada's reception will be both less elaborate and less naive. The Americans appear to have been acutely conscious that the links between India and the western world are, from their point of view, somewhat tenuous. They largely depend on the Indian-British tie which has been so remarkably transformed since India became fully independent. Canada is already included in those links, having helped to work out the new Commonwealth formula reached at the London meeting of Prime Ministers earlier this year. For Mr. Nehru the United States was new ground in a sense that Canada is not.

Mr. Nehru will not find here, and it is to be hoped he did not find in the United States, the obsessive preoccupation with Communism which the Pakistan Foreign Minister remarked on. During his brief visit to Ottawa Sir Mohammed Zaffrullah Khan said: "I have already learned in the United States that if I say there is no danger of Communism in Pakistan everybody immediately loses interest in me."

Mr. Nehru is welcome here both for himself as one of the great statesmen of the modern world, and as representing a fellow-member of the Commonwealth. There will be plenty to talk about besides Communism.

GETTING THINGS DONE

BRITISH officials and businessmen have long wanted some active help from Canada in boosting their sales here. While the Canadian Government has been saying that it was removing all possible obstacles to British exports, the British felt there was room for something more positive. They eventually interested. J. S. Duncan, the President of Massey-Harris. Duncan has a lot of things on his hands. But he saw the importance of this one. With full Government backing, including the provision of a secretary and of office space, he started organizing the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board, announced this week. (See Page 44.)

PEOPLE WHO DO THEM

THE BOARD is not one of those consisting of people who "lend their names". H. R. McMillan of Vancouver, Walter Gordon of Toronto, James Ward of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, H. H. Hannam of the Federation of Agriculture, Professor Mackintosh of Queen's, C. A. Massey of Lever Brothers: neither these nor any of the other members of the Board are of the passive type. The detailed work will necessarily be done through sub-committees, but the sub-committees working under the authority of the main board will cover business thoroughly.

It was the Dollar Export Board of the U.K. which particularly wanted the Canadian Board to help it to help individual British exporters. This Board will do that, but it doesn't look like a group of Canadians who will necessarily leave it at that.

SN DISAPPEARS

IN OTTAWA'S redecorated East Block the Secretary of State for External Affairs has a comfortable waiting room for visitors. He provides them with literature, generally two familiar United States magazines.

In reply to tactful but reproachful enquiries it was learned that SATURDAY NIGHT is also provided each week. But SATURDAY NIGHT almost always disappears a day or two after publication, which says little for the morals of Mr. Pearson's visitors, but much for their judgment.

—RCAF

BROOKE CLAXTON *last week scored bi-partisan committee system as step from responsible government.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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cover

CBC PROGRAM VARIATIONS include two Gisele shows. One, "Meet Gisele"—and you met her pictorially on our cover—is a longtime favorite (Tuesdays, 7.15 p.m. EST); the other, "The Girl Next Door", started this October 13 (Thursdays, 1.45 p.m. EST). Both feature Gisele's songs and personality. This dark-haired 5' 6" chanteuse is one of the many entertainers whom CBC has "sustained" into Dominion-network popularity. And Gisele won't be hard to take on TV, either. For analysis of problems of Canadian broadcasting, see page 10.—*Photo by Rice and Bell, Toronto.*

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Vol. 65, No. 3 Whole No. 2948

Capital comment

Vast Irrigation Plan Debated

YOU might never guess it, listening to the debate in the House, but behind the political sparring, and the Dominion-Provincial side-stepping about costs, which occupied a large part of the consideration of agricultural estimates last week, there lurks a series of irrigation and power developments which in the next decade or two promises to change the whole face of a large section of the prairies.

Add it to the oil discoveries of Alberta and you have the makings of the most exciting era since "The Great Lone Land" was taken over from the Blackfoot and the bison.

Except for Mr. Blackmore's constructive speech, the discussion about prairie irrigation consisted largely of opposition attempts to make political capital out of what Mr. Gardiner had promised, or had not promised; or to prove that in a field of authority divided between province and Dominion, either one or the other was having to pay more than it should. The story of Dominion-Provincial relations since Confederation is, unfortunately, studded with these unsavory bickerings as to who should foot the bills and who should get the political credit.

What interests me personally much more than the political skirmishing over the financing of irrigation projects is the impressive picture that emerges—with a little supplementary information from the Department of Agriculture—of the unfolding irrigation program for western Canada.

Highlights

Here are a few of the highlights:

1. Irrigation has been practised in western Canada for fifty years. In that time a total of about 400,000 acres of semi-arid or subhumid land has been brought "under the ditch," with consequences of an important nature to the economy of western Canada, as any visitor to Magrath, Lethbridge, Taber, Brooks, Vauxhall or Val Marie will see at once.

2. New irrigation projects actually under way will add nearly 400,000 additional acres to the present area, or just about double the irrigated area of western Canada in the coming ten years.

3. If the South Saskatchewan project is endorsed, and if a satisfactory agreement can be reached between the interested parties (which include U.S., the three prairie provinces, and Regina, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg) then we can look forward to the irrigation of a further 650,000 acres, beginning about 1960. This, if done, will bring the total irrigated area of Western Canada this side of the Rockies to nearly 1½ million acres. Also, such a scheme will practically exhaust the water supplies available for irrigation on the eastern slope of the Rockies. (To keep these figures in perspective, the occupied farm area of the prairie provinces is about 100 million acres: the maximum irrigable acreage is about 1½ per cent.)

Three separate projects were discussed last week in the time allotted to agricultural estimates. To bring the reader up to date, these are summarized below:

The St. Mary-Milk River Irrigation Project was begun in 1946. It is an enlargement and extension of the oldest Canadian system of any importance, that of the old Alberta Railway Irrigation Company. That system now irrigates 127,000 acres: with the enlargement, it will service 500,000 acres.

Chequered History

The Canada Land and Irrigation Company's project lies west of Medicine Hat. It has had a long and chequered history going back to 1904. The Federal Government has now accepted an offer of the company to sell its assets for $2,250,000. This system now serves 57,000 acres of land in the Vauxhall, Ronalane area. By additional investment in syphons, ditches and dams, another 50,000 acres can be irrigated in the early future; and there is an additional potential of about 100,000 acres in the area served by the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's works.

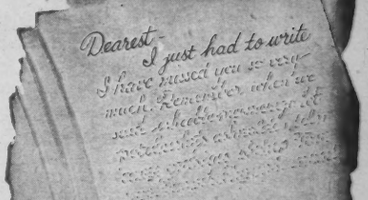
These are mammoth undertakings, but they will all be dwarfed by the South Saskatchewan project, if that is undertaken.

For the information of those who do not live in the area, the project requires an earth-filled dam across the South Saskatchewan River, eighteen miles upstream from Outlook, constructed to a height of 210 feet above the river bed, a crest length of 1½ miles and a base width of ½ mile. Thirty-five million yards of earth and gravel will be needed. It will dam back the water 135 miles and will create an artificial lake with a shore line of 475 miles. Initial power developed at the dam will be one and a half times the present provincial power consumption.

The scheme will provide (as an incidental) new water supplies for Moose Jaw and Regina, and improve a serious river pollution problem in Winnipeg.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Leave me alone to read it



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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 3 October 25, 1949

The P.M. Entertains

WE COULD not disagree more with any conceivable utterance that could be made in the Senate by any conceivable Senator than we do with the statement of Senator Horner that the Prime Minister of Canada should not be provided with a house because he would be expected to entertain, and the Prime Minister "hadn't time" for entertainment.

The business of government is a very exacting and difficult business, but it is one which the men who have to do it can go on doing while they are entertaining. There are indeed few things more helpful to it than the social intercourse of the big dinner-party, the reception, and the little gathering of a few select friends between the evening's main program and the now-to-bed hour.

For the business of democratic government is not a matter of abstractions, of mathematical formulae, of intellectual concepts. It is a matter of arriving at decisions which will cause less hostility and afford more satisfaction than any alternative decisions; and how in the world are the people who govern to arrive at such decisions unless they see a great many people in the easiest possible circumstances? The more people the Prime Minister of Canada dines with, the better Prime Minister he will be. It would even do him no harm to dine now and then with a PC Senator from Saskatchewan.

Clipping the Coinage

IN AN Empire Club address Douglas Jerrold, an English publicist whose work has often appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT, reminded his hearers that the troubles of the seventeenth century in Europe were largely due to the unfortunate policies of the monarchs of that period, who because their taxing powers were inadequate to their needs were in the habit of constantly clipping the weight of their gold coinage. The process of debasing the currency is carried on today by much neater and more effective methods, but it is far more widely practiced and is even more destructive to peace and civilization than it was then.

The ostensible clippers today are the governments of the various democratic countries, but they are scarcely free agents in the matter. All that they do is to make the currency conform legally to a debasement which has already been performed upon it by others.

When organized labor by repeated strikes and threats of strikes succeeds in putting up the price in pounds or dollars of an hour's work in practically every industry in a country, it is as surely debasing the currency of that country as if it clipped pieces off the coinage—which of course is no longer available for clipping because intrinsically valuable metal is no longer in circulation or even obtainable on demand. A pound and a dollar are no longer certificates entitling the holder to a certain amount of intrinsically valuable metal; they are essentially titles to a certain amount of labor or the produce of a certain amount of labor; and every time they are made exchangeable for less labor or less produce they are being debased. Every now and then the results of that debasement become so obvious that the government has to admit it and declare that the currency is no longer worth as much in other currencies as it was before.

No Check on Debasement

WE ARE not inclined to blame anybody for the state of affairs described above. Every worker naturally wants his labor to be as well paid proportionately as that of the next industry, and no worker is easily convinced that he is really as well off as his fellows and that he ought not to hold up society (for it is now society and not his employers that he is holding up) when he feels that he has the power to get what his leaders tell him to demand.

In the old days of the well-established "hard" currency, which governments were definitely ashamed to tamper with, there was an automatic check to these debasements, because the wage scale in any industry could not exceed what the traffic would bear. We have long since abandoned that happy situation, and the only effective check now operating is the free and genuine competition of the export markets; and when that check begins to operate too severely it is promptly removed, for the time being, by devaluing the currency so that high wages will no longer be a preventive of cheap selling abroad. The currencies of the democratic countries can, and we fear will, go on being clipped in that manner until their respective countries lose faith in them and currency becomes something to be got rid of as soon as possible no matter at what value.

We wrote the other day of "the power of the trade unions to hold up the business of the country to enforce wages and employment conditions which make exports difficult and imports easy at the present rate of exchange". Mr. Eugene Forsey, who naturally does not like the suggestion that the demands of labor are inflationary, accuses us of having a "King Charles's head" fixation (not a bad suggestion, for King Charles did quite a bit of inflating himself) and of holding that "There is just one single cause for all the ills that flesh is heir to. For Hitler it was the Jews; for the French-Canadian Nationalists, it's the English; for you, it's the trade unions. All beautifully simple. I wonder how anyone ever got the queer idea that there might be more than one factor at work."

We are quite prepared to admit the existence of other factors, and in the early years of the war we think some of them—those resulting from the sudden increase in the demand for certain products and the cutting off of the sources of supply for others—were predominant. But the war has been over for four years, and we can now see no prospect of a cessation of inflation until labor as a whole is content with a wage which does not exceed the actual market value, as measured by the currently available money supply, of its contribution to production.

Preferred Taxes

BEYOND the shadow of a doubt that part of the corporate income of a company which will afterwards be paid out to preferred shareholders is taxed by the corporation income tax. That fact is presumably the basis of the claim of the friends of preferred shareholders that they as well as the common shareholders should receive the exemp-

tion of taxation up to ten per cent on dividends which is henceforth to be given to common shareholders. It is not a valid basis.

The corporation income tax is bad taxation, because it taxes the same income twice—once in the hands of the corporation, which cannot enjoy or benefit by it because a corporation cannot enjoy or benefit by anything, and once in the hands of the individuals to whom the income passes in the form of dividends. (To the extent to which the taxed corporation income is reinvested in the enterprise, and thus adds to the equity of the common shareholders without subjecting them to personal income tax, the corporation income tax is less objectionable, but the existing law makes no distinction between corporation income thus retained and that which is paid to shareholders.)

The Government's method of seeking a partial remedy for this bad taxation, not by repealing or diminishing the corporation tax, but by rebating part of it to dividend recipients, has no merits whatever except that it is politically feasible and will evoke less vociferous cries of anguish from the Socialists. The proper method is to reduce and finally abolish the corporation tax, replacing it probably by a withholding tax which would eventually be credited to the individuals who share the company's profits. In that event the preferred dividends would be taxed "at source" like the common dividends, and the tax rebated on the individual's personal return. The Government dare not face the political consequences of this policy, and is consequently letting itself in for all sorts of controversies about the proper application of the policy that it has adopted.

But the proposition that a corporation should pay corporation tax on its entire income available for preferred and common dividends alike, should then pay preferred dividends at the full stipulated rate, and finally should see the government in effect paying a ten per cent premium to the preferred dividend recipients practically out of the money that it has extracted from the equity of the common shareholders as corporation tax — that proposition seems to us so extraordinary that we cannot quite understand how there can be any controversy about it.

Statesmanship Needed

IT IS quite probable that some of the most interesting discussion of the Government's proposal for a partial transfer of the constitution-amending power from Westminster to Ottawa will take place in the Senate, where the Conservative party, although slim in numbers, includes some very able constitutional authorities.

Senator Haig, the party leader in the Upper House, has already indicated the line that he will take. He is a Manitoban, and a fighting Manitoban at that, and he remembers the rows between Manitoba and the Dominion over railway rates a good many years ago. "If that matter were now in issue", he said, "I would not like to have the rights of Manitoba finally disposed of by a court appointed in accordance with the proposed procedure" (for the enlargement of the Supreme Court and its establishment as the final court of appeal on all Canadian questions).

He wants the bills dealing with the abolition of Privy Council appeals and with constitutional amendments to be considered together, and he is not at all enamored of the idea of giving Parliament the power to amend the BNA Act in one particular and not in another. He makes no appeal to the untenable "compact theory" of Confederation, and admits that the provinces "cannot demand as of right that a conference be held; but if we are to have peace and unity I think they will have to be consulted." This is surely a wise and statesmanlike attitude on this immensely important question.

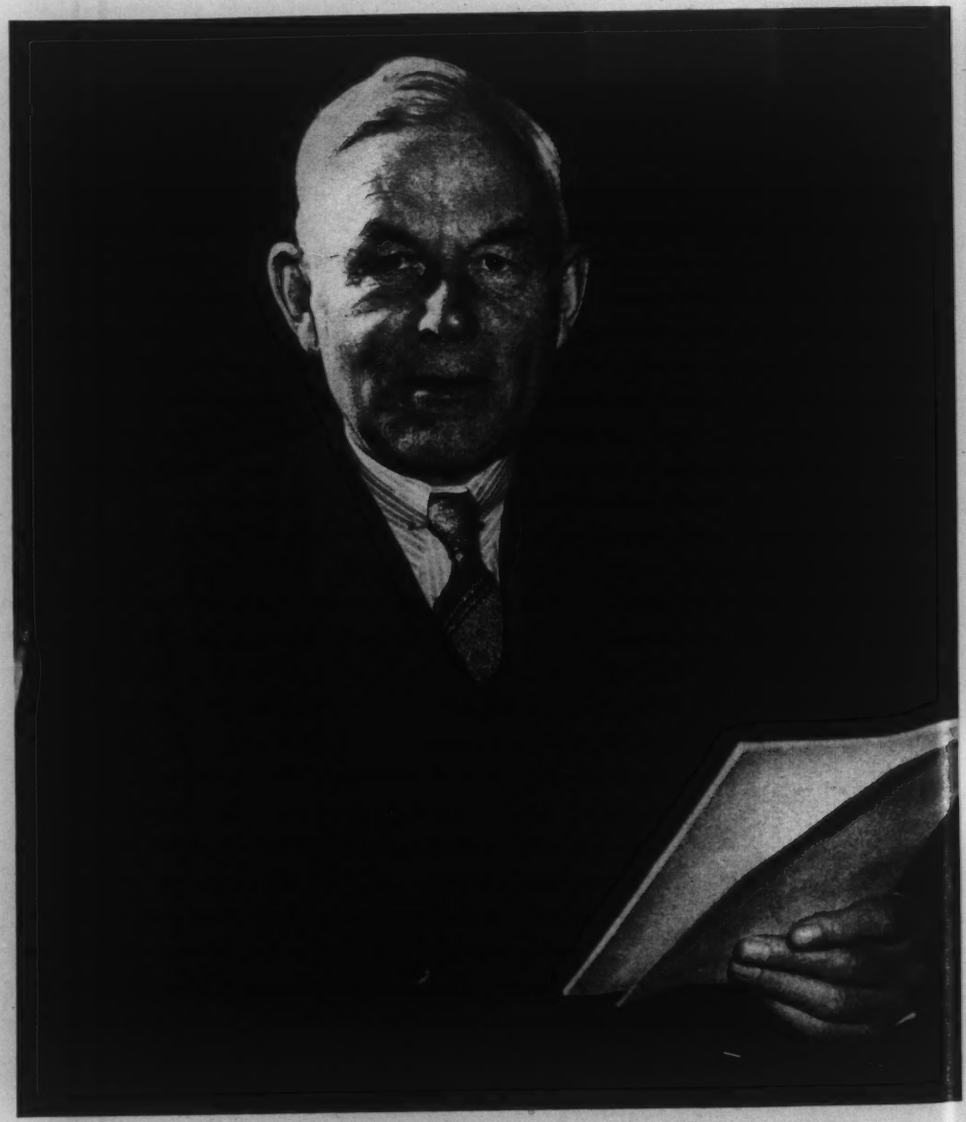
The Senate has an opportunity to be very useful in the present Parliament, simply because it is much more independent of the Government than the overwhelmingly Liberal House of Commons. We regret therefore that it saw fit to adjourn for a long vacation at Thanksgiving. There are many things that it could have been doing during the ten days, in spite of the fact that no legislation had yet come to it from the other House, and it ought to get down to business.

We are particularly concerned about the Senate's inactivity, because it strengthens the hands of those who yearn for "popular sovereignty" and want to see the country ruled by a single elected chamber, with nobody in a position even to delay its operations until the people can take a calm look at them. The less the Senate does the easier it is to make a case for its abolition, and we do not want to see it abolished.

The Regionalist Novel

THE current Canadian novel in French is about as "regionalist" as any writing to be found anywhere in the world, and it is therefore not surprising to find a well known Canadian writer of novels doing a thesis on "Le Roman Regionaliste aux Etats-Unis". We should however have expected M. Harry Bernard to pay more attention than he does to the character, aims and values of that kind of creative writing. A more complete catalogue of American regionalist fiction than this volume, published by Fides, Montreal, it would be useless to hope for, but the subject deserves something more than a catalogue. Some 800 novels are referred to, usually with an account of plot and locale. M. Bernard's industry is amazing, but he is not analytical.

Why has so huge a portion of recent American



LEADER *of the fight in the Senate against the Constitution proposals is Conservative John T. Haig.*

The Happy Man

NO PAINTER can be said to shirk
If he likes chatting at his work,
Nor is he called "Escapist one!"
If he should paint the summer sun,
Nor is he called a lazy wretch
If what he does is just a sketch,
Nor is it an artistic crime
To paint one subject all the time,
Nor need he make his meaning plain
(Or have much meaning, in the main),
Nor need his composition stick
To editor's rules through thin and thick,
Nor does he prostitute his life
By selling portraits of his wife.
But let a writer imitate
One of these deeds, and watch his fate!

DAVID BROCK

fiction depended so heavily on local color? Has the cinema had some influence? The moving picture can seldom exist without having some fairly definite location in space, whereas the nineteenth century novel before Hardy could be located anywhere or have no location at all. And is not regionalism being a bit overdone? M. Bernard, even after examining this enormous mass of it, has no suggestions.

Virtue of Inheritance

SOCIALISM quite obviously—though most Socialists prefer not to draw attention to it—involves the ultimate complete abolition of inheritance. If private property is bad even in the lifetime of him who worked for it and saved for it, inherited property is obviously infinitely worse. The Communists, whose frankness is their most endearing quality, make no bones about this; the Socialists preach a doctrine which makes all income arising from property ownership immoral, and then talk as if they contemplated a society in which owners would be allowed to derive income even from inherited property—of course after due payment of the inheritance taxes which even a private-enterprise government sees fit to impose on them.

In this state of vague thinking and evasion it is therefore refreshing to find the Conservative party in Great Britain arguing quite frankly in favor of hereditary property ownership "within reasonable limits", and backing its argument with an intelligible general principle. "So long as economic inequalities last"—and the party defends such inequalities as "morally necessary,"—"it is a violation of the principle of legitimate expectation that a child should enjoy the private income of his family until his father dies and then be suddenly deprived of it."

The probability is that most Western countries have gone as far as, or even further than, their own economic interests would suggest in the confiscation of a great part of every large fortune at its owner's death. That policy deprives the individual of a great deal of his incentive for making and saving personal wealth. Even under the present carefully graded inheritance taxes—which most Socialists consider outrageously tender to the propertied classes—there is a strong tendency to break up, by converting them into consumable goods, the larger estates before the inheritance tax assessor can get at them.

A Last Word on Flouting

THEY have queer people in Oshawa. A few days ago, "wearing his distinguishing silk hat and formal dress suit complete with cane, Francois David Boire, known to most Oshawans as King David II", was led to jail refusing to pay a $10 fine for allowing a family to live in a dwelling unfit for human habitation. That, however, is not the reason why he ranks for mention in this column. There was a little dialogue between him and A. W. S. Greer, KC, acting for East Whitby township. Mr. Greer was hunting for something in a law book.

"The commandments of God were here before those books were written and will be here after they are gone", said Mr. Boire.

"If you want to continue flaunting the laws of this district you will have to go to another locality", replied Mr. Greer, according to a clipping from the Oshawa-Whitby *Times-Gazette* sent us by A. Stevens of Oshawa, to whom goes one dollar.

On the laws of the district we think Mr. Boire's argument was defective, but on the laws of God and of good English he puts it all over Mr. Greer if the latter is correctly reported. And how could Mr. Boire continue even to flout, to say nothing of flaunting, the laws of the district if he goes to "another locality"?

Canadian journalists who are afraid to use flout when they mean flout (and there seem to be a great many of them) should take courage from *Fortune*, a periodical which nobody can accuse of being edited for fussy grammarians. John L. Lewis, says *Fortune*, "is so powerful that he does not have to conspire with anyone but himself to flout the antitrust acts." So there you are, boys; it can be done, and it doesn't hurt a bit if you go at it with determination, as if you were plucking a nettle. Try it next time and see how it sounds. If it's good enough for *Fortune* it should be good enough for you.

What Are Canadians?

THE title of Hugh MacLennan's latest book, "Cross Country" (Collins, $2.50), does not adequately suggest its real subject, which like that of all his novels is simply, "What are Canadians?" Since nobody has done a better job at studying this question, it is an excellent thing that these nine essays should be made available in handy form and with the author's own titles. None of them are new, but most of them are much too important to be buried in the files of magazines.

Eight of them appeared in Canada, but the first and deepest was published in the American *Foreign Affairs*. In a preface to this essay Mr. MacLennan apologizes for including some "explanations" which he thinks Canadians may not need. He should not; we know of few things concerning Canada about which Canadians do not need explanations almost as much as Americans, with the possible exception of the fact that Canada does not pay taxes to Britain. Canadian education, as he points out, teaches its products to be citizens of a province, not of a nation. Mr. MacLennan was saved from being merely a Nova Scotian, we fancy, by having his education finished for him at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar; from Oxford the unity of Canada is much more visible than from Halifax.

It is unfortunate that the only way to describe Canadians, not only to outsiders but also to themselves, is by subtraction; you enumerate the qualities in which Canadians differ from Americans, and nothing more is needed; the common residue of general North Americanism can be taken for granted. Mr. MacLennan thinks that stability is our outstanding characteristic (it is certainly not that of the Americans), but one of his illustrations is unfortunate. He says that when Mr. King handed over to Mr. St. Laurent "there was no perceptible change in internal or international policy. Mr. St. Laurent, a Roman Catholic of Quebec, continued calmly where Mr. King, an Ontario Presbyterian, had left off." That was written before Mr. St. Laurent decided to tackle the revision of the Canadian constitution, a thing which Mr. King had avoided as one avoids a skunk. That does not prove, however, that Mr. MacLennan is wrong about our stability, and he is certainly right in saying that "We are fortunate because we are less rich in money . . . The money in the United States is too big."

One-Way Ticket Please

("Magnetic Pole Acts Normally, Patrol Reports"—News headline.)

WHEN brave zoot-suiters help themselves to tills,
And dimwit film stars are the toast of nations,
And Canada's beset by bogus bills,
And Russia spews atomic eructations,—

When every daily paper that you choose
Is crammed with stuff, to say the least, hair-raising,
And editors reject a piece of news
As valueless because it's not amazing,—

In short, when things are in a lousy mess,
And journalistic soarings so offend us
We give up wondering how low the press
Will stoop in frenzied search of the stupendous,—

How comforting to read that a patrol
Finds normalcy at the magnetic pole.

J.E.P.

passing show

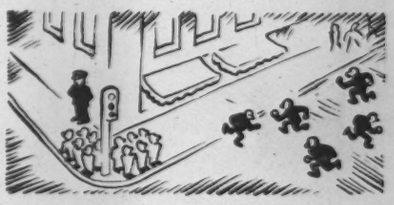
ACCORDING to the London *Recorder* C. J. Forester, the famous novelist and creator of "Hornblower", makes £50,000 a year by working one hour a day. We suggest that he strike for a 40-minute hour with no reduction of take-home pay.

In Los Angeles county delinquent boys are being sent to work in the forestry service. Birch forests?

These ex-Canadians who want to leave Yugoslavia might be either stalwarts for liberty or stalwarts for Stalin.

Judith Evelyn, Canada's star actress, has made her greatest successes in "Angel Street" and "A Streetcar Named Desire". Her streets seem to be paved with gold.

In Toronto it is now unsafe to cross the street except at a green light, at an inter-



section, or anywhere there isn't a policeman.

The Canadian Congress of Labor re-elected its president by 503 to 147. In labor circles Mosher is kosher.

"When stenographers come half-baked they stay half-baked", says an Underwood advertisement. But their employers get burned up.

A politician is a man who is clever enough to make people think he is just an ordinary man when he really isn't.

Toll highways are coming back in the United States, and "pay as you go" thus turns into "pay more as you go faster".

There will be no loud-speakers in the Commons before 1950 at the earliest, but in the meantime the intelligent member will do his own loud speaking.

After all, the shorter the working week gets the less damage a week's strike can do.

"Born Yesterday", we note, has had 1,550 performances in New York, from which we gather that it wasn't.

Financiers report that there is too little risk capital available, and too much risk for what there is.

Lucy says what is the use of recognizing the Reds in China when we can't even recognize them in our own country?

WHAT'S THE CBC WORTH?

by Michael Barkway

NO INSTITUTION in Canada is of more importance to the Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences than the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The CBC is in danger of becoming the most-investigated body in Canada. It would be well for all of us if the Massey Commission's enquiry could be the investigation to end all investigations as far as the CBC is concerned.

For hours and days and weeks the senior officials of the CBC and the selected spokesmen of the private stations have been worrying over briefs and arguments. They've been through it again and again before parliamentary committees and now they are doing it all over again for the Massey Commission. We might be better served if they spent less time defending what they've done, and more time doing it better.

Somewhat tartly the CBC remarked in its brief this year: "Private station interests have spent much time and energy on campaigns to change the laws of Canada. It would appear to be more in the public interest if the same money and energy were applied to developing better live broadcasting by private stations and a greater use of Canadian talent and opinion".

—Rice and Bell

CULTURE *for Canadians is ambitious assignment for CBC: large chorus in exacting "Peter Grimes" opera which hit airways for two and one-half hours last week, with repetition performance on Oct. 19.*

—CBC

BREAKFAST CLUB *with Jack Owens is popular NBC-piped-in feature on some CBC stations.*

—David Bier

AT UP-AND-COMING CKVL, *Verdun, chanteuse Lucienne Boyer, disc jockey Guy Mauffette.*

—Gilbert A. Milne

AUTHOR AND PRODUCER, *Lister Sinclair and Andrew Allan, are dramatic aces on CBC.*

IF CANADA'S radio set-up is a puzzle to most Canadians, it is completely baffling to outsiders. But there are good reasons why we should not try to adopt either the United States or the British system. The reasons against a Canadian BBC are agreed by all parties:

1. To run an adequate network to cover the whole of Canada without commercial revenues would require public funds beyond all reason. The BBC can collect a £1 licence fee from more than 11 million people and give them good service because they are concentrated in a small area. It would be impossible to cover Canada on the same basis.

2. A Canadian national network which refused commercials would miss many of the top U.S. shows which Canadians want to hear, and which

—Jack Lindsay, Vancouver

VANCOUVER'S CKWX, *best West Coast independent, runs Treasure Trail. Announcer Bob Hutter and assistant Leah Campbell hand out loot.*

—Rice and Bell

CBC "STAGES" *mix traditional, experimental. On "Stage 50": Don Harron, Doug Haskins, Jane Mallett, Tommy Tweed and Alan King hear playback.*

—Turofsky

INDEPENDENT CFRB *gives Toronto community sports coverage: hockey's Turk Broda, announcer Jack Dennett, and sports commentator Wes McKnight.*

many Canadians would get from U.S. stations anyway.

3. No network carrying uniform programs across Canada can supply the needs of each different locality. The "community station" fills (well or badly as the case may be) an essential place in Canada's radio set-up.

THE CASE against the U.S. system is not agreed with by the commercial operators in Canada, but this is the way the CBC and its supporters would put it:

1. If Canada could carry a national network on commercial revenues at all, it could certainly carry only one. (There are four in the U.S.) Control of this one network would put undue power into the hands of one group of individuals. (On the same argument the U.S. Government compelled the National Broadcasting Company to split into two, even though it had two competitors.)

2. A Canadian network supported entirely by commercial revenues could not get enough advertising to provide a profit unless it drew most of its programs from the U.S. It would soon become nothing more than a weak appendage of the U.S. networks.

3. The only way to develop Canadian radio for Canadians and to link the expanse of Canada in one national system is to accept the fact that, like so many of the ties that bind Canada from sea to sea, it is just not feasible economically or commercially without the use of public funds.

The private broadcasters object at this point. They say they don't want to abolish the CBC; they merely want to be allowed to compete with it. But the CBC answers that there are not enough radio stations in Canada to provide national coverage for the national service without using some of the private stations as outlets.

It is indeed true that a large proportion of Canadians never hear CBC programs except through private stations, and that is to say that they hear

—Richard Mathews

INDEPENDENT CKEY'S *Don Insley made radio news scoop with on-spot "Noronic" report.*

—Gilbert A. Milne

NAME BAND LEADERS *like Tommy Dorsey get regular airings on the Dominion networks.*

—CBC

CBC FUNNY SHOW *at work: announcer Herb May, Wayne and Shuster, maestro Samuel Hersenhoren, actor Eric Christmas, singer Terry Dale.*

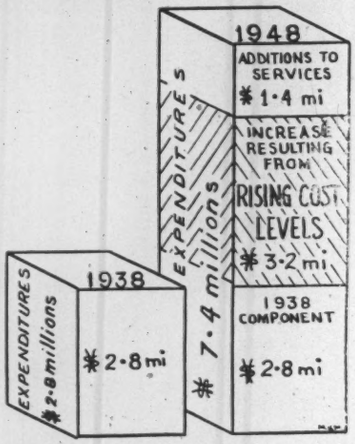
relatively few of them. Private stations affiliated with the Trans-Canada network of the CBC carry virtually all the commercial programs the CBC feeds to them, but they release no more than one-third of the non-commercial programs.

The CBC has power to require private stations to carry any programs, but it uses this very sparingly. It has recently put the "CBC Wednesday Night" into this "reserved time", at the same time releasing stations from an equivalent number of other programs they were formerly required to carry. But it allows dispensations even from this limited amount of reserved time. While the Chairman of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters was assuring the Massey Commission in Ottawa of his regard for "culture", he was at the same time begging the CBC to release him from carrying the "Wednesday Night" programs on the station he manages in Lethbridge.

Sandwiched

So can you wonder if the CBC does not get credit for its programs? Large sections of the population don't hear them at all. And even on the CBC's own stations the worthwhile programs are sandwiched between hours of dreary commercial broadcasting and cheap fillers.

The CBC officers admit this. They say they want to build more stations



RISING COSTS *hit CBC*

so that they can serve more of the Canadian people directly. They say they want to be more selective about the commercial programs they carry and to provide more programs of their own. But all this means money. And that is the main thing the CBC has not got.

Anyone who has had close dealings with the Corporation, any radio artist and any member of the staff, will testify to the wanglings and compromises and hesitations that are constantly forced on it by the fact that there is never enough money. Between 1938 and 1948 the Corporation's revenue increased from $2.8 millions to $7.4 millions, because more and more people were buying radio licences. But instead of being able to use this increase to bring increased service to the new listeners, two-thirds of the increase was absorbed by the rising costs of operation. Less than $1½ millions of the increased revenue could be used for expanding the the CBC's services.

If we want to keep the CBC as it is, let alone improve it, we shall have to give it more money.

Unpopular Proposal

There's no doubt that the proposed increase in the licence fee was unpopular. It will be easier to support the CBC out of taxes. But there's a danger in that. We require of the CBC, properly, absolute impartiality between the parties. We ought not then to make it dependent on hand-outs from the Government of the day. In the past the CBC has not always resisted Government pressures; but its present management has a very good record in this regard. It wants to keep it that way. It therefore wants to draw its revenue in its own right, and not as a dependent of the Government.

What of the private stations' performance? Have they proved themselves so valuable to the community that they should be given more power and allowed to run a national network of their own? This is one of the questions on which the Massey Commission will have to report, and here are significant extracts from the statements made to it by the CAB and CBC.

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters said: "There cannot be imposed upon our people a national art, a national literature or a national music. These expressions of the soul must come from within the soul. The development of the arts, the development of a national character, must start at the local level, and it will be found not only in the metropolitan centres of the Dominion but in the towns and hamlets across the length and breadth of Canada. This expression of feeling in whatever form it may take must be nurtured where it is bred in the home and in the community. The privately-owned radio stations are playing an important role in this, not only with musical talent but in all the many activities that go to make up a community life."

Tackled Factually

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (which receives program logs from all the private stations) tackled it more factually: "A few stations", it said, "have made excellent efforts in the use of talent drawn from their communities, but many appear to make little real effort to use live talent, as is shown by their overwhelming use of records and transcriptions chiefly coming from the United States. Possibilities for the use of live talent of course vary greatly between different communities; yet the efforts of stations in large communities where there must be a good supply of talent use relatively little. On the other hand a few stations in smaller communities make relatively stronger efforts towards their own live programming."

Community stations, everyone agrees, must be left in private hands. The question is whether, as they claim, they should be freed from CBC supervision and allowed to run their own commercial networks.

The problem before the Massey Commission can be put this way: Judging by the service which they now give, with resources which both claim to be inadequate (though in different ways), who is most likely to give Canada the best national broadcasting service?

The Choice

If the choice falls on the private stations, they must be freed from the regulations now imposed on them. They must be allowed to organize a network, to take all the best commercial programs for it, to tap the U.S. networks for as many American shows as they or their advertisers want, and to decide on straight commercial grounds when and whether it may be a paying proposition to use Canadian artists.

If the choice falls on the CBC, it must be freed from the financial stringency which frustrates its endeavors at every stage. It must be spared the continual worry of the consistent campaign to undermine it. It must be given the security and the resources to do the job it was established to do, and it must secure adequate revenues in some way which does not compel it to rely either on excessive commercial receipts or on the Government of the day.

These are controversial and complicated questions. But it is high time they were settled once and for all. If the building of the CPR had been tackled this way, we would still be arguing about it.

En-chanteuse-ment!

A CHARMING Toronto-resident Winnipegger (born 1927) is Gisele La Fleche, contralto chanteuse heard each week on CBC's "Meet Gisele". French Canadian (with soupçon of Scot), Gisele speaks English with hardly a trace of accent.

Her first love was the violin, but, during the war, she sang for the troops, accompanying herself at the piano. This led her into radio work.

Her ambition is to become a "great recording artist" but, with a shrug of expressive hands, she question-marks that future.

Gisele likes to entertain friends and her hobby is cooking. Greatest extravagance is clothes, with emphasis on shoes. She has 25 pairs. She adores her budgie bird to the point of teaching it French.

Besides her Toronto shows, she commuted last year for twenty-six weeks to Montreal for the CBM "Henry Morgan Show". And as of November 2, she will serve her country as a female radio-recruiting songstress, in the Department of National Defence's "Comrades in Arms" program.

Manitoba: Love That Coalition

Manitoba's Coming Election Will Return Coalition With Reduced Tory Support

by Frank Walker

MANITOBA'S general election, called for November 10, is not expected to produce political surprises. By all the signs, the Campbell coalition Government will be returned with a large majority. But there are still some questions.

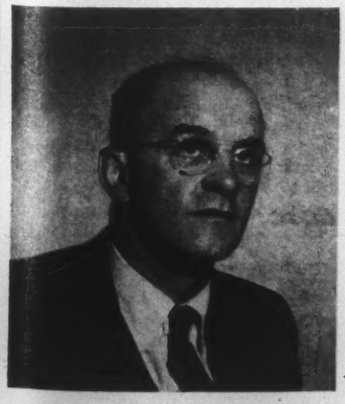
The real ones are: (1) What size will the CCF opposition be, and what has been the effect, if any, of recent dissension in CCF ranks? (2) What about the strength of the various parties within coalition?

The coalition administration, inherited by Douglas Campbell last year, was formed by John Bracken in 1941. It consisted then of Liberal-Progressives, Conservatives and the CCF and Social Credit parties. Bracken formed it (as shown in the correspondence between the various party leaders) to present a united province in the financial negotiations between Ottawa and the Provincial Government. On Bracken's resignation to become the Tory party leader, Stuart Garson succeeded him and the coalition was carried on.

The coalition fought its first election in 1945, again using the argument that it was the best method of securing a favorable settlement in the negotiations with the federal authorities. The CCF had now left, to become, in the next legislature, the official opposition, with a total of ten seats against forty-two held by the coalition. (The remaining three were held by independents.)

Premier Campbell has advanced the same reason for the continuation of the Liberal-Conservative coalition. But even the most politically innocent would hardly consider a Dominion-Provincial settlement the real reason. The two-seat Social Credit party does not count. D.-P. relations are now no more than a convenient explanation of an essentially comfortable arrangement. Neither party is prepared to disturb it and both parties consider it to be highly popular with the voters of Manitoba.

At the last provincial general election in 1945, the surprise was not the overwhelming victory of coalition but



HANSFORD: *costly division in CCF.*

CAMPBELL: *giving the old reason.*

the large popular vote received by the CCF. Though it elected only ten members, the CCF secured just two hundred fewer votes than the Liberals, who elected twenty-six. (The total was: Liberal, 74,054; CCF, 73,853. The Conservatives, with thirteen candidates, received 38,964.)

The CCF Lines

But the Manitoba CCF today is not the united party it was in 1945. In the past few months it has shown serious divisions between its right and left wings, the former supporting the Coldwell line in foreign policy, and the latter, exemplified by Berry Richards and Wilbert Doneleyko, following a line which, at the risk of over-simplification, can best be described as "fellow-travelling." CCF members of the last legislature, both men were expelled at the July convention, but showed themselves then to have a strong minority support among delegates. However, all who voted for them did not necessarily agree with their politics.

Both are likely to be opposed by official CCF candidates at the election, a piece of political courage which is almost certain to cost the party these constituencies with possible effects in others.

In addition, the provincial party suffers from a decided lack of imagination and vitality. Party leader E. A. Hansford is sincere, tolerant and likable, but he lacks political glamour and political strategy.

The Conservatives, who decided earlier this month to continue their support of the coalition, are not at present an effective provincial force. Party leader E. F. Willis, the efficient Minister of Public Works, was the object of an attack from his own party towards the end of the last session.

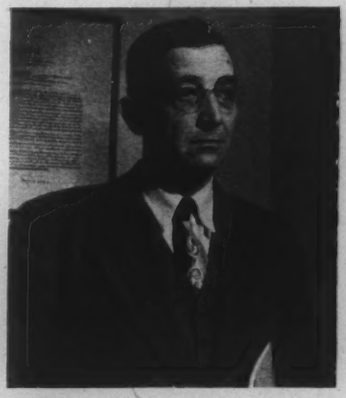
J. O. McLenaghen, Attorney-General, and also an able Minister, who might possibly revive the party fortunes, does not appear to have political ambitions outside his present job. No other possible leader has appeared. In coalition the Conservatives are following, for the short haul, the safest and healthiest course. For the long run it is unlikely to be the most politically profitable. Coalitions seldom build up the junior partner.

[Six MPP's were reported last week to have banded together in a "Manitoba Democratic Movement" in opposition to the coalition: Edmond Prefontaine (L.), E. T. Collins (Ind.), John McDowell, G. P. Renouf, Dr. J. S. Poole, and H. B. Morrison (all PC's).]

The Liberals, already the largest House group, are counting heavily on the election to increase their strength. There is talk in Liberal ranks of thirty-five seats out of seventy-eight—a highly optimistic estimate since they would have to gain chiefly at the expense of their Conservative colleagues: But the Liberals, with the premiership in their hands and still basking in the reflection of Garson's leadership, may well improve their total to the point where they will have a clear majority in the House.

Portfolio Distribution

Premier Campbell, recently elected leader of the provincial Liberal-Progressive party, may then find himself able to form a government from his own party. And the political grapevine reports that should he secure such a majority, the present distribution of



SMITH: *the Minister of Education.*

cabinet portfolios (Conservatives: four; Liberals: eight) is likely to be drastically revised.

The chief means by which the Liberals can gain at the expense of their Conservative colleagues is by capturing coalition nominations in seats today held by coalition Conservatives. No particular formula is followed to choose a coalition candidate except that ministers are expected to remain neutral or at least invisible. [Present ministers include C. Rhodes Smith, Education, and Ivan Schultz, Health, pictured on this page.]

The constituency organizations have the choice of holding joint conventions, in which case both groups appear with the same number of delegates and hope and pray that all theirs turn up and that one delegate from the opposite side will desert his colleagues. Or alternatively, separate conventions can be held in the hope that the other party will endorse the chosen candidate. Or thirdly, both parties may appear with separate candidates, both pledged to support coalition.

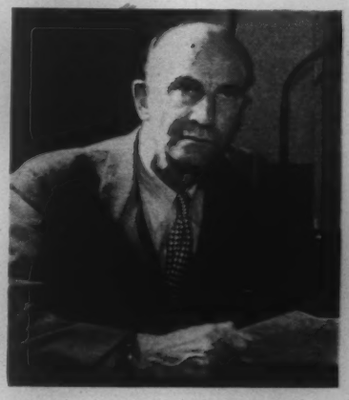
WILLIS: *to revive party fortunes?*

The Government will run on its record, which is really the record of the Garson administration. It will point to: heavy reduction in the provincial debt, large increase in provincial payments to the municipal governments, development of rural electrification and the heavy capital expenditures in this field, the highway program and the gradual development of a provincial health scheme.

CCF appeal is based largely on the need for increased social services. None of this is particularly exciting stuff. Local gripes and fetishes will play a good part in the election of individual candidates.

There will be three more seats in the new legislature as a result of redistribution, though the membership will be the same, since the three service members have been dropped. One colorful figure will be missing — L. St. G. Stubbs, former county court judge, who was removed from office during the Bennett administration. The Legislature's only real expert on parliamentary procedure, he has been a popular and highly regarded Independent member for Winnipeg since 1936. He is retiring on the advice of his doctor and leaves the coalition without its most painful scourge.

The Communists are expected to retain their one seat. Communist support in Manitoba is small but it contains a hard core in Winnipeg. The presence of a representative of so unpopular a political group provides all other members with a magnificent target and a safe release mechanism. The health of members would probably suffer without him!



—All photos: Bonner, Winnipeg

SCHULTZ: *the Minister of Health.*

Giant Magnet on West Coast

With Money and Will From the Prairies The Boom Continues

by Gordon McCallum

WHEN you want to see someone from back home on the Prairies or Ontario, just take a stroll down Vancouver's Granville Street, or Victoria's Government Street.

These seaport cities have suddenly awakened to the fact that an estimated half of its citizens came from somewhere else. And what is perhaps more important, they brought a little money and the will to work. They have helped to keep the West Coast war boom booming long after the guns stopped shooting.

Walk through Vancouver and you'll see signs announcing the Edmonton Rooms, the Winnipeg Furniture Exchange, the Saskatoon Dairy (Confectionery), the Toronto Rooms, the Ontario This and the New Brunswick That. You'll even find Prairie cities on the street signs. The people who put them there, it seems, wanted to keep a little reminder about them of the place back home.

It used to be that British Columbia was just a good place for elderly people to come to retire. The war changed that. Thousands upon thousands came to work in the ship yards and on other defence projects and stayed. Thousands of men in the services trained on the coast, went overseas, and took their discharges here instead of back at their homes.

As a result, BC's population has jumped 40 per cent since 1938 to 1,085,608. About one third of them live in the industrialized and unionized Vancouver area.

CONDUCTOR: *James Spencer left Winnipeg recently, likes Vancouver.*

SUN REPORTER: *Ted Schrader, Winnipeg, 2 years on a coast paper.*

A popular pastime at parties is to ask: "What part of Canada did you come from?"

And the answers show they come from all over the Empire, but mostly Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario—in that order.

The retired military types from Britain generally head for Victoria because that Island seems to give them "a little bit of England."

The working people head for Vancouver; the middle-aged who saved up a little something and don't want to work any more also head for Victoria.

The result has been that Vancouver is bustling, Victoria is quiet; so quiet that Attorney General Gordon Wismer once publicly wise-cracked that a cannon shot down Government Street after 8 o'clock at night wouldn't hit a soul. It's not as bad as that, of course, but the trend is there.

The main answer to the Prairie influx is BC's mild climate. But don't let anyone fool you that it's always nice. Plenty of people go back after the first winter because they can't stand the rain. Curiously, more women than men are bothered by the rain, although men are out in it more than the women are.

It gets cold, too, and the full-size furnaces in Vancouver and Victoria homes aren't there just to look nice. It's a rare winter that Vancouver doesn't get a bit of snow. It had several weeks of it last winter and the green grass boys were hiding from the critics.

Prairie kids miss their ice skating for the first year or two, but a surprising number of them keep at it on artificial ice which is maintained in Vancouver for most of the year.

And mentioning kids; the Family Allowance Branch at Victoria lists 27,307 families with children moving to British Columbia since the allowances started in July 1945. The departure total was 15,410 families. The records don't say so, naturally, but it's a safe bet that the rain chased some of them out.

The exodus to the coast has kept the real estate market booming, and Vancouver is still screaming at its housing shortage.

Naturally, there have been some upsetting results too. BC, for instance, pays an extra $10 monthly to old age pensioners in addition to the Dominion-Provincial $40. BC now has about 30,000 old age pensioners on the lists, and the number is growing by the hundreds every month.

The total is far out of line with Prairie totals. The oldsters, too, like the milder climate. BC had to put on a three per cent sales tax to foot the growing Social Services Bill and help out the municipalities.

Among the working population, bosses will tell you, people from the Prairies make some of the best workers. No one has been able to explain it—but the Prairie man and woman generally are able to deliver the goods. A surprising number of Prairie people have had more success in their chosen professions than they did back home.

—All photos: Munro, Vancouver

P. H. NURSE: *M. E. Willis from Winnipeg, in Vancouver for 10 years.*

AMBULANCE DRIVER: *George Brown, Calgary, in Vancouver 3 years.*

The people from Alberta cities will tell you they would rather have natural gas than sawdust or coal in their furnaces.

They'd like to see Vancouver Council go into action and do something about adding more sewers and sewage disposal plants. In beautiful English Bay, the swimmers too often are reminded that some of the city's sewage goes into the sea at a point where it can be carried back. And in many homes, there are septic tanks instead of sewer connections. Civic pride answers that situation with this explanation: "The city grew faster than we could get sewer pipe."

Little things like that don't stop the vast majority of newcomers from staying and learning to like their adopted city and province. And as they came, they have been able to "educate" a lot of native British Columbians that there is a lot more of Canada on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

To many people born in BC, the East is everything east of the BC-Alberta border. They can't understand how a man from Winnipeg, for instance, can call himself a Westerner.

Perhaps Bob Sutherland, former Edmonton Chief of Detectives, now co-owner of a beer parlor, sums up the feelings of a great number of the newcomers: "See that snow up on the North Shore Mountains? Well, that's the nearest I'm ever going to try to get to snow again."

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

THE MAIN THEATRE

NO GREATER MISTAKE could be made than to assume that the setting up by the Soviets of a new state in their zone of Germany provides a neat settlement of the German question by dividing that country's dangerous latent power.

The whole tone of the propaganda campaign accompanying the launching of the "German Democratic Republic" (the Bonn State is called the "German Federal Republic") emphasizes that it is not intended as an East German state, but as an all-German state. This is no acceptance of partition, but the beginning of a new agitation for a united Germany under Soviet control.

German nationalism, from which Europe, and Russia, have suffered so much, and which we have tried to curb by erecting a federal republic stressing provincial rights, was given full play in the mass demonstrations in East Berlin last week. All very well for a French officer to remark: "The Russians are risking more than they know." The fact remains that, four years after the defeat of a rampantly nationalist Germany, they have unleashed again this corrosive force.

In spite of all German hatred, fear or distrust of Russia, the assumption by their East German satellite of leadership in a campaign to re-unite Germany will have its effect on all parties in both states. In the East, the political stress is now on the so-called National Front, whose declared aim is to unite all Germans behind this "patriotic" objective.

In the West, the election campaign and the debates at Bonn have made clear that the one thing all parties agree on is the re-unification of the country and the reclamation of the *irridenta* beyond the Oder-Neisse line. (See map: East Prussia is omitted here, but by no means forgotten.)

The Western Zone Communist leaders, it is true, argued vehemently in the *Bundestag* that in the cause of peace the Oder-Neisse frontier must be considered inviolable. But they have learned since that even their own followers will not accept this line.

Such a line would also deny the Western German Communists and their East German and Muscovite colleagues all opportunity to win the support of the most discontented and miserable group in the Bonn State, the refugees from beyond the Oder and Neisse. To none can the nationalist appeal for a reunited Germany be made more effectively than to these dispossessed and uprooted ten millions.

Evidently, there are weaknesses in the appeal which can be made by a German state committed to the Soviet amputation of the lands beyond the Oder. But the free play given to virulent German nationalism in the East German state (where former Nazis have been openly invited into the National Front) seems bound to invoke competition in this line in the Western state, and to intensify the game of playing the Allies against the Russians, to gain more German elbow-room.

That the trappings of sovereignty granted to the East Germans by the Soviets may be completely illusory has not deterred party leaders in the West from demanding greater sovereign powers for the Bonn Republic.

GERMAN COMMISSARS

THE GERMAN Democratic Republic, set up in the Soviet Zone without elections and claiming to represent the people of all four zones, is described by SATURDAY NIGHT's special correspondent in Germany, W. H. Edwards, as "a puppet-show stage-managed by four wire-pullers intimately connected with the Soviet occupation authorities."

The "senior commissar" is the genuine life-long Communist Wilhelm Pieck, who has publicly thanked the Kremlin for having fathered the Republic. He is now to be pensioned off as nominal President, to give the fullest possible scope to Otto Grotewohl, his junior partner in the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party, who is to be Prime Minister.

This former Socialist, who led the core of the Social Democratic and trade union group of the German underground into the Communist camp, when the SED was founded in 1946, is the most ambitious and unscrupulous politician postwar Germany has produced. It is an open secret in German political circles that the proposal to submerge the Socialist underground organizations in the Communist party would have been rejected, if Dr. Schumacher had offered to cede the leadership of the Social Democratic party in all the zones to Grotewohl.

This convert to Communism not only voluntarily offered the Russians an unlimited supply of reparations in kind out of current production, but also indicated the most effective means to extort them. He supplied the Russian atom experts with the pick of German skilled workers as indentured labor for the antiquated, dangerous and deadly Saxon uranium mines.

Interviewed after his various joy-rides to Moscow whether he had made any inquiries about the fate of the German prisoners of war, he replied cynically that he had had no time to spare from the festivities and side-shows provided for the foreign visitors.

The former Socialist Walter Ulbrich, now the virtual Minister of Economic Affairs in the eastern zone, and Jakob Kaiser's successor as leader of the Christian Democrats behind the Iron Curtain, Otto Nuschke, have ably assisted Grotewohl in creating the latter's stepping-stone to power, the People's Council.

Ulbrich's record as administrator does not bear any close scrutiny. He has complied with every wish or requisition of the Russian occupation authorities without ever making the slightest attempt to mitigate or to protest against the disastrous effects or hardships resulting from the spoilation of the industries of Saxony or Thuringia. The invention of the so-called "joint" German-Russian enterprises is claimed by the SED as his outstanding achievement.

These four commissars will form the real government of Eastern Germany. Their moral mandate and the political mandate of stooges they may install as Ministers is non-existent, because they are respected by nobody.

GALLIC STORM

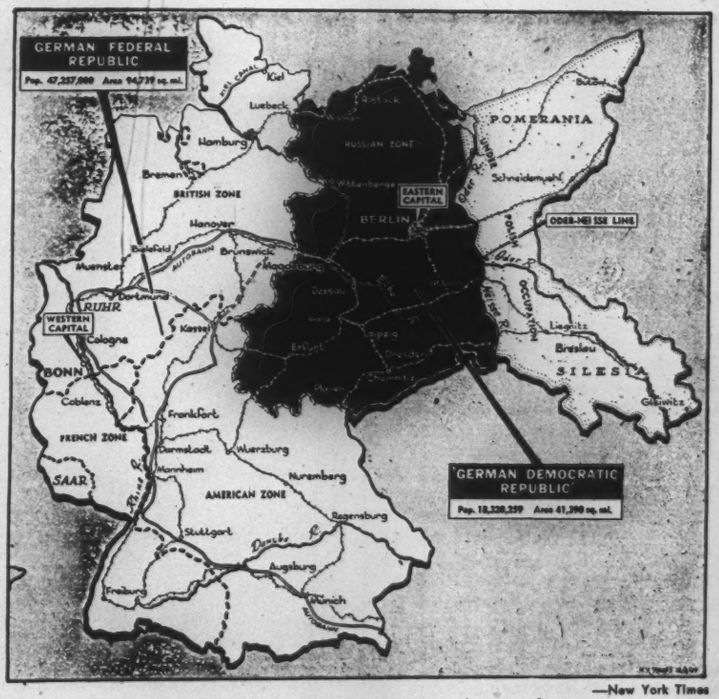
THE CALM noted in France was, it seems, only the calm before the storm. The Queuille Government has fallen, as Peter Whitney of the London *Observer* writes to SATURDAY NIGHT from Paris, "a victim of its own success, and of Cripps' sterling devaluation." "To put it most simply, France can now afford a governmental crisis of the old-fashioned kind; it could not have done so thirteen months ago, when the Queuille cabinet was formed."

At that time, as Whitney recalls, France was in a very bad way indeed. MM. Andre Marie and Robert Schuman had both tried and failed to cement a coalition of the centre, and on both flanks Communists and Gaullists, confident and aggressive, were awakening the perennial talk of civil war.

At that time a dissolution of the Assembly, with recourse to the country, was unthinkable. Undoubtedly it would have produced a large Gaullist victory, as the election to the National Council (the Upper House) later proved, but it might also have provoked an assize of arms, as the Communists' insurrectionary strikes in the coalfields that autumn also suggested.

The four centre parties were therefore condemned to live together. They did so on the basis of the *status quo*, something they could agree upon as a second best. With time as their ally they proceeded to extract from that magician's hat, which is an authentic property in the French political scene, a series of miracles.

They fought off the coal strike, thanks to the Socialist Minister of the Interior, Jules Moch, who had the courage to use troops against workers. They floated a national loan, thanks to the Minister of Finance M. Petsche.



—New York Times

GERMANY TODAY: *Two states, and an irridenta.*

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They succeeded in making General Clay (former U.S. Military Governor in Germany) give ground on the Ruhr question, thanks to that mildest of Foreign Ministers, Robert Schuman. The black market in food disappeared. By spring the franc was more stable than the pound in the Paris black market, and an overwhelming summer tourist season put the finishing touches on a state of well-being which France had not enjoyed for at least ten years.

But when the Gaullist and Communist threats receded the Government lost the cement which bound the coalition together. The trend of France during the postwar years has been towards the Right, away from Government controls and lavish social welfare, and although the individual worker is probably better off in fact than he was last year, he feels that the upper and middle classes have done far better than he has done. He feels the new prosperity of France is being unfairly shared, and this is the evident significance of the Socialist unions' new campaign for wage increases and for a special bonus for the lower-paid groups, to cover the period until there can be free collective bargaining.

Nothing but a new election, however, can really set French politics on all four feet again, and it is thought in well-informed circles that the politicians of the centre may now be working towards an appeal to the country. In any new Parliament some Gaullist representation would be inevitable. But it would clearly not at present achieve a majority or anything like it, while the Communists would almost certainly lose at least a little. The balance in the centre would shift to the right to the disadvantage of the Socialists and the MRP (progressive Catholics) but it is probable that the only possible basis of government would continue as now to be a four-party coalition of the centre in which, however, the trade union influence would be cut down and the hands of the Ministers to a corresponding extent freed from the chains which had been binding them.

—Miller

JULES MOCH: *Can the Socialist strong man form a new government?*

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U.K. and commonwealth

GUINEA PIGS

CANADIAN film-goers who have seen the British picture, "The Guinea Pig"—it has, I presume, been shown in Canada—will recall that it dealt with the experiences of a decidedly common little grammar-school boy who was given a scholarship at a "public" school ("public" in quotes, because public is the very last thing such schools are).

It was an amusing film in its depiction of what might be called, in the jargon of the day, conflicting social ideologies. But it would have been a lot better and more amusing, and also probably much truer, if it hadn't ended in a general outbreak of rather snobbish bonhomie, with the young commoner being turned into a little gentleman, and the starchy headmaster suddenly going all soft and amiably proletarian, and everybody being beautifully understanding and warm-hearted. It doesn't often work out like that in practice.

At the yearly Headmasters' Conference, now being held at Oxford, this question of "bursars", as boys are called whose fees are paid for them out of endowments or public funds, has been one of the chief subjects of discussion. So far the scheme does not seem to have met with a very enthusiastic response. Out of 580 such state scholarships offered in 1948 only 155 were taken up.

The difficulty is that not many public authorities are willing to pay the whole bill. Why, they ask, should they spend so much more on some children than on others, even if they are a bit brighter? And parents are often unable or unwilling to make up the difference. At the same time, a good many parents do make the necessary effort, and a good many local authorities are willing to assist, and thus some 2,000 children have been enabled to go to public schools, though not always as boarders.

Just what will be the educational and social effects of the Fleming scheme—so-called from the Fleming Report of 1944—it is still too early to judge. In this still very class-conscious country the classes do not easily mix. It is also not easy to say what will be the prospects of the public schools themselves.

At present most of them, the bigger and better-known ones at least, are reported to be full, with long waiting-lists. But costs and fees are steadily rising, and parental incomes are steadily falling. With continued Socialism and continued hard times, it is possible that there will be very few public schools left to which the "guinea pigs" of the future can be sent. Perhaps the "guinea pigs" will feel rather relieved.

HARASSED HOTELS

AFTER THEIR BEST and busiest summer for many years, with all that fine warm weather and all those thousands of tourists in addition to the hordes of natives on holiday bent, about 1,000 hotels are now closing down for the winter, or carrying on with what is no more than a caretaker staff. And these are hotels which formerly used to stay open all year. They can no longer afford the cost unless filled with guests, and few hotels can hope to be full in the winter. So they go into complete or partial hibernation.

The whole trouble is the Catering Wages Act, which is a typically Socialist attempt to impose factory conditions on what is really a domestic industry. The result is not only a great increase of wages and costs, but an utterly absurd complication of the payment system.

Recently the head of one of London's biggest hotels said he had had to fire some of his waiters and take on clerks in their place. It was the only way he could get the wages bill straight. There were about 2,000 different rates of pay—yes, 2,000!—to be computed for something like 120 grades of staff. Dealing with it all was a job for experts.

In November similar wage proposals for the "unlicensed" section of the industry, some 75,000 or 80,000 private hotels and boarding-houses, are to come up for consideration. Proprietors have already protested that the suggested regulations are unworkable in their cases, but that probably won't prevent an attempt by the Government to impose them.

The temper of the seaside landlady has never been very good. What it will be like under these new harassments makes an atom bomb seem a harmless sort of thing to have around. But probably there won't be so many seaside landladies to explode.

—British Travel Assoc.

THE ENGLISH INN: *Will it survive absurd Socialist regulation?*

ATTLEE: *This side of the hedge.*

KNOW THE TRICKS

MR. ATTLEE said during the devaluation debate that he "did not think so meanly of the workers as to believe that they would not work because they knew that part of their wages was going to be taken in taxation".

A friend of mine, who is the manager of a local industry, an old and well-established business, was lamenting the difficulty of keeping his men on the job. They were constantly slipping away to do outside work. I asked if raising their wages wouldn't stop it. He shook his head.

"We tried that," he said, "and it only made matters worse. They work up to the point at which their earnings are taxed. Then they slip away on any sort of excuse or none and take on casual jobs at which their pay can't be taxed. The sooner they reach that point, the sooner they quit."

Then he told me a story which shows that even the simple-minded rustic has discovered the trick. Two fruit-farmer friends of his have neighboring orchards. On Saturday morning a couple of weeks ago at the beginning of the fruit-picking Farmer A, let us call him, found that all his men had deserted, every man jack of them.

But just as he was wondering in fury and despair where he could find men to take their place, Farmer B's men turned up in a body.

"Mornin', guvnor," said their spokesman a bit sheepishly, "want someone to pick yer apples?"

And he did, and they did—as casual laborers, with their money untaxed. So Farmer A's fruit was picked. So also was Farmer B's, by Farmer A's men. Neither Farmer A nor Farmer B cared to ask awkward questions. And both kept carefully away from the boundary hedge. What you don't see doesn't matter.

Mr. Attlee may have been idealizing. But perhaps he too was merely refusing to look over the hedge. *P.O'D.*

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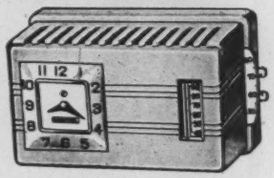

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U.S. affairs

NAVY'S LAST STAND

A BATTLE which has been raging inside the Pentagon Building for the past three years has now been brought full out into the open by Navy officers, risking their careers to "save" their force as Billy Mitchell sacrificed his in the Twenties to try to secure an independent air force.

Not only is the Navy fighting to save its air arm and the Marines, and recover its lost super-carrier, which Secretary of Defence Johnson cancelled last spring after the keel had been laid. More and more, the investigation being conducted by the House Armed Services Committee is revealing the struggle which the Navy has been carrying on behind the walls of the Pentagon for a balanced defence force and against the Air Force concept of winning a quick and easy war by atom-bombing Russian cities.

Admiral Radford summed up the Navy's case to the Congressmen in these seven points:

1. "The B-36 is a bad gamble with national security. Should an enemy force atomic war on the United States, the B-36 would be useless defensively and inadequate offensively. The plane itself is not so important as the theory of atom blitz warfare which it symbolizes.
2. "I do not believe that the threat of atomic blitz will be an effective deterrent to war, or that it will win a war. . . . However if after careful study of all sides of the question the retaliatory atom blitz were to become the studied policy of the United States, then we must have a much more efficient weapon for it than the B-36.
3. "Development in the Air Force of planes suitable for tactical and fighter missions has suffered by over-emphasis on the heavy bomber . . . . This may have grave consequences for the security of our bases and our homeland.
4. "The unusual procedures used to push the B-36 program to its present status (meaning the terrific Air Force Association publicity build-up) were not justified. They undermine all unification . . .
5 and 6. "(Experimental weapons should be developed by all the forces, but war plans should not be based on them until they are proven.)

—Cormack, Christian Science Monitor

ARMED SERVICES UNIFIER *Louis Johnson understands now how the job killed Defence Secretary Forrestal.*

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science

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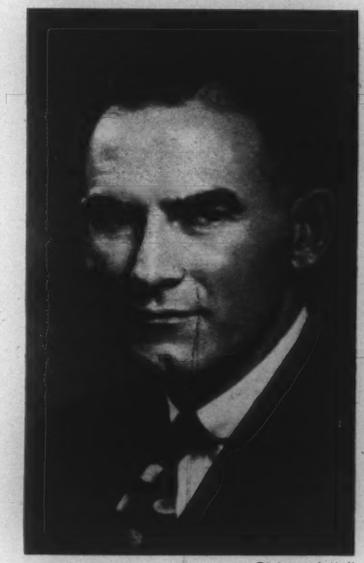

—Globe and Mail

K. F. TUPPER: *not a figurehead*

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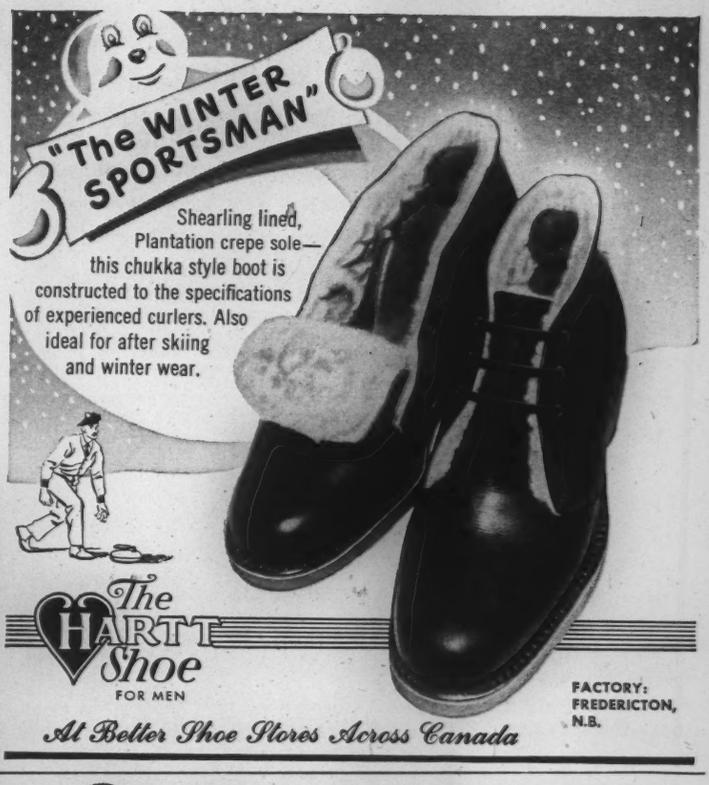
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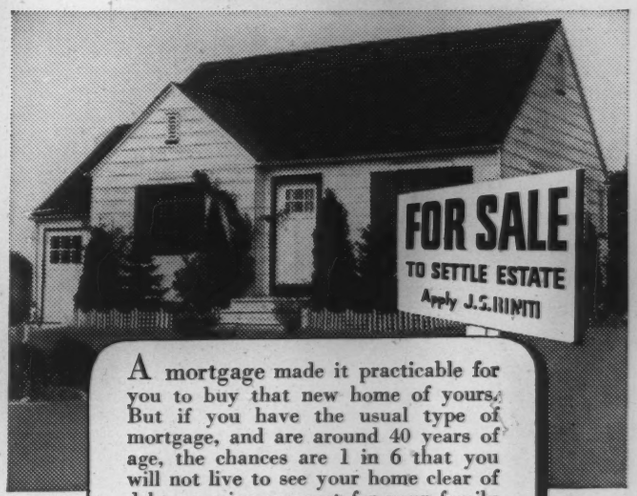

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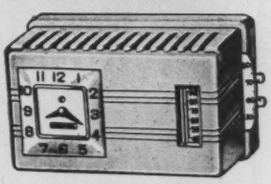

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U.S. affairs

NAVY'S LAST STAND

A BATTLE which has been raging inside the Pentagon Building for the past three years has now been brought full out into the open by Navy officers, risking their careers to "save" their force as Billy Mitchell sacrificed his in the Twenties to try to secure an independent air force.

Not only is the Navy fighting to save its air arm and the Marines, and recover its lost super-carrier, which Secretary of Defence Johnson cancelled last spring after the keel had been laid. More and more, the investigation being conducted by the House Armed Services Committee is revealing the struggle which the Navy has been carrying on behind the walls of the Pentagon for a balanced defence force and against the Air Force concept of winning a quick and easy war by atom-bombing Russian cities.

Admiral Radford summed up the Navy's case to the Congressmen in these seven points:

1. "The B-36 is a bad gamble with national security. Should an enemy force atomic war on the United States, the B-36 would be useless defensively and inadequate offensively. The plane itself is not so important as the theory of atom blitz warfare which it symbolizes.

2. "I do not believe that the threat of atomic blitz will be an effective deterrent to war, or that it will win a war. . . . However if after careful study of all sides of the question the retaliatory atom blitz were to become the studied policy of the United States, then we must have a much more efficient weapon for it than the B-36.

3. "Development in the Air Force of planes suitable for tactical and fighter missions has suffered by over-emphasis on the heavy bomber . . . . This may have grave consequences for the security of our bases and our homeland.

4. "The unusual procedures used to push the B-36 program to its present status (meaning the terrific Air Force Association publicity build-up) were not justified. They undermine all unification. . . .

5 and 6. "(Experimental weapons should be developed by all the forces, but war plans should not be based on them until they are proven.)

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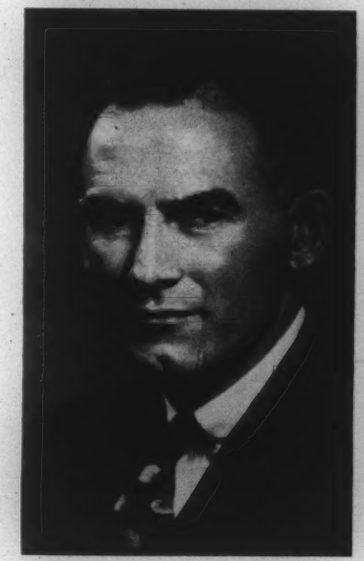

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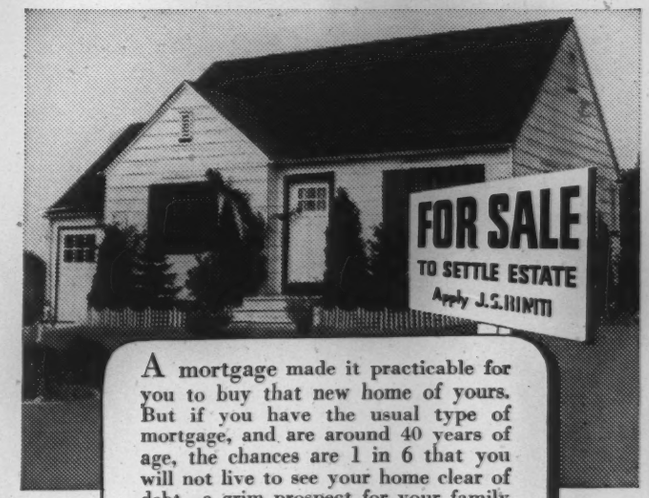

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radio and TV

WELL AIRED

FROM THE PREMIERE of "Ford Theatre of Canada" it was obvious that this new program will make a substantial contribution to Canadian radio.

The direction, by Alan Savage, was firm and intelligent, though not put to any very stringent test. The acting was skilful, which was to be expected since the talent was drawn from the highest ranks. There was at least one *new* voice—a very good one—and a promise that still more "unknowns"

—Rapid Grip and Batten

SAVAGE: *his direction was firm.*

will be given an opportunity. Lucio Agostini's incidental music was competent and effective, if not inspired, and admirably performed by a sizeable orchestra. The commercials were quite unobjectionable (though one of them was too long) and Byng Whitteker made an agreeably informal master of ceremonies.

The weakest part of the show was the play itself, "The October Man", adapted by Hugh Kemp from the J. Arthur Rank motion picture. This is the least convincing and most obviously contrived of Eric Ambler's melodramas. Mr. Kemp, who is a brilliant adapter, did what he could with it but the result was no more than a rapid succession of cinematographic "takes", none of which was long enough or powerful enough to build up to a really dramatic climax.

Subject-matter excepted, however, it was a first-rate bill and listeners will do well in future to set their dials to "Ford Theatre"—Dominion Network, Fridays at 9 p.m. EST.

■ Morley Margolis, the personable young baritone from Winnipeg who gained second place in last year's "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" program, will be the star of "CIL Serenade". The program will also feature an all-string orchestra conducted by Jean Deslauriers and the Ray Johnson Choir, a revival in smaller form of the group which sang some years ago on "Light Up and Listen". Script and production will be by Christopher Ellis. Dominion Network, Sundays at 9 p.m. EST.

films

AUDIENCE-SYMPATHY

IN THE schools of screen writing the most important part of the curriculum is probably "Audience - Sympathy, How to Enlist It."

Audience-Sympathy is a good deal more significant than plot, which is often ruthlessly distorted to accommodate it. It also takes complete precedence over characterization. No screen writer, for instance, can operate on the simple formula, as a heel is a heel is a heel.

The heel is often a hero, and even when the hero is a heel he must be tricked out of his natural pattern at some point and presented as heroic. Similarly the female tramp must be allowed some small special grace to reconcile the audience to her (unacknowledged) profession. If the major character happens to be in a dubious position—as Clark Gable is in "Any Number Can Play"— the director may be called on to sacrifice plot, speed, dialogue, even his scruples and his lunch-hours, in order to devote himself exclusively to bringing the audience round.

In this picture Clark Gable is the owner of a gambling establishment equipped to accommodate its clientele with everything from spit-in-the-ocean to roulette. It is a licensed premise and it is scrupulously run by its proprietor. In spite of this at least two-thirds of the running time is devoted to character-testimonials addressed to Clark Gable. These establish him as a man of high integrity and deep humanity. They almost make the picture about as stirring dramatically as the funeral of a prominent citizen.

One of the principles in setting up audience-sympathy is that most of the minor characters must be exploited or, if necessary, sacrificed in favor of the hero. In some cases this is carried to the point of character-assassination. Alexis Smith and Darryl Hickman are the victims here. Alexis Smith is the gambler's ladylike wife who deplores her husband's occupation and has set up a depressing "memory room" in the basement of their home to remind her of the days when they were poor but respectable. Darryl Hickman is the young son who takes high moral ground against the family business and spends most of his time in adolescent sulks. They come round to a less exacting attitude later, but most of the time they are both pretty noxious.

A group of professional gamblers would probably find something commendable in the point of view of "Any Number Can Play"; but so would a group of clergymen. The author has been kept so busy justifying his hero to both sides that I doubt if he could explain his point of view.

IT IS comparatively easy to enlist audience-sympathy for Clark Gable, who knows how to be likable without any outside help. Richard Widmark offers a problem, however. He made his screen debut a season or two ago by pushing an elderly wheel-chair invalid downstairs. Since then he has made the most of his talent for looking wild, white, pinched and unfathomably evil.

Recently his producers have shown a tendency to edge Richard Widmark cautiously into more amiable parts. In his latest film "Slattery's Hurricane" he has been set up with a conscience, and the conscience has been mounted on the sound-track to remind him, as he tries to wrestle a plane through a hurricane, that he ought to be thoroughly ashamed of himself. He has abandoned his sweetheart (Veronica Lake) got wildly drunk, acted as errand boy for a dope-smuggling ring, and tried to seduce his best friend's wife (Linda Darnell). The flight is undertaken partly as a hurricane survey and partly as an act of self-redemption to quiet his conscience, which had no business one felt to keep on whistling hoarsely in his ear just when he needed all his attention for his instrument panel.

The story of "Slattery's Hurricane" was probably invented shortly after the airplane itself and has been used in varying, and unvarying forms ever since. "Slattery's Hurricane" employs the unvarying form. The hurricane is fine, however, and the climax of the picture has a fierce sweeping authority.

"FATHER Was a Fullback" is a football picture in which the home team fails deplorably in winning the final game — a variation almost heterodox enough to make it a distinguished production. It is hardly that, since the casting is routine and the surprises are rather openly contrived. It is pleasant entertainment just the same with something of the spry ingenuity and irreverence that endeared George Fitch's "Good Old Siwash" stories to another generation.

Father (Fred MacMurray) is a football coach whose team never wins a game. He is afflicted in addition by a distracted adolescent daughter (Betty Lynn) and by a distinguished alumnus (Rudy Vallee) with a full set of theories about football strategy. Though rather protracted it is often quite funny and is recommended during the football season to anyone willing to take his mind for an hour and a half off the game's more solemn realities. —*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

GABLE: *Likeable without help.*

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books

PUBLISHED HER FACE

LYDIA PINKHAM IS HER NAME—by Jean Burton—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

"THERE is a woman whose fame is spread from the Golden Gate to Calais, Maine. Her face is familiar to all who have eyes to see. Her cheering motto is graven on the hearts of old and young. It has crossed the Atlantic and Pacific, echoed in the defiles of the Balkans and been sung by Geisha girls to homesick missionaries. Patagonia is full of her glory, and the story of her life has shortened nights in Spitzbergen. Her name—sound, ye drums and trumpets, and oh, ye bugles blow —her name is Lydia Pinkham."

Probably no other female physiognomy, from Queen Victoria to Rita Hayworth, is known and loved by so many women in so many remote corners of the world as the saintly, smiling countenance which for three-quarters of a century has adorned countless millions of bottles of "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound".

The owner of the face, contrary to some popular beliefs, was a real person. She was, in fact—as Miss Burton ably illustrates—the greatest businesswoman in the history of American commerce, and a natural advertising genius. A lifelong resident of Lynn, Massachusetts, Mrs. Pinkham first stumbled across the formula that was to make her name a household word in every nation on earth in Dr. John King's then-famous "American Dispensatory".

For most of her life she dispensed her wonder-medicine to friends and neighbors as an act of charity. It was only when the panic of 1873 wiped out the family fortunes that she could at last be persuaded to market the compound commercially. With the help of her energetic and enthusiastic children she set to work in the basement of her house, from which, day and night thereafter, there arose the pungent, aromatic odors of Unicorn Root, Black Cohosh and Fenugreek Seed. The formula has always been public property and has never been patented; only the name and the trademarks, infinitely more valuable than the recipe, are protected by copyright.

It was Mrs. Pinkham's genius for advertising that turned the trick. For years she wrote the copy herself, with a directness of approach that would make the most hard-shelled modern huckster blush for shame. "A Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for those Peculiar Weaknesses and Ailments of our Female Population . . . has done more to relieve such suffering than any other remedy known. . . THE HOPE OF THE RACE!" For 75 years it went on: $40,000,000 worth of advertising, changing gradually with the times and with the increasing authority of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, but always founded on the company's surest, most appealing asset—the Mona Lisa smile of Lydia Pinkham.

The author of this remarkable biography was born in Abernethy, Saskatchewan, and is a graduate of the University of Alberta and UBC. She practised journalism in the West, reporting the stormy sessions of the Saskatchewan Legislature; later she was a member of the editorial committee of *The Canadian Forum*. She is now resident in the U.S. and has become an American citizen.

Miss Burton's biography is commendably brief and commendably good-humored. Mrs. Pinkham, fascinating woman though she is, scarcely merits a fuller or more sober treatment. The book, however, deserves (as if it were possible!) as wide a circulation as the physic whose glory it extols.

—Karsh

JOHN BUCHAN

JEAN BURTON

AN EVEN RACE

MR. BUCHAN, WRITER—by Arthur C. Turner —*Macmillan*—$1.25.

JOHN BUCHAN would have liked this sober record of his life. The author, Arthur C. Turner, a lecturer in history at the University of Glasgow, combines insight with felicity of phrase. As a terse and telling characterization of Buchan's writing it would be difficult to improve upon "the lucidity, the gracious ease, the touch of learning lightly borne."

But though Buchan's books receive shrewd and just comment, this work is not primarily a literary estimate, its title being taken from the worn brass name-plate which adorned the door of the family house in Peebles long before John Buchan was born. Rather, it is a biographical outline, chronologically (and logically) arranged in eight chapters, each covering a distinct period of achievement, with a final chapter summarizing "The Writer and the Man." And it is remarkably compressed into just over 100 pages of spare and sinewy prose.

The compactness of the monograph adds to the impressiveness of its portrayal of John Buchan's growth. With unerring historical sense Mr. Turner selects the essential elements in Buchan's background and shows us the part played by each in shaping and expanding his outlook. We understand the moulding forces and their synthesis into mind and character under the successive influences of his home-life, the two very different university atmospheres of Glasgow and Oxford, his legal training in London, and the important administrative experience under Lord Milner in South Africa.

Half John Buchan's days of achievement came before 1914, and Mr. Turner makes us know, as Winston Churchill does in his autobiography "My Early Years," the immense gulf which separates that age from our world today. Thus, entering London at the turn of the century, John Buchan "found in the traditional English upper-class life a charm and dignity which he saw no reason to impugn; for though such a life was privileged, its privileges had always been and would continue to be *earned* —earned by continuous service to the State and society".

Mr. Turner speaks of Buchan's firm contact with reality, his integrity of character, his absence of inner friction, and his zest for living. He stresses Buchan's Roman tendencies. In the brilliant final chapter of "John Buchan" by His Wife and Friends, Alastair Buchan's emphasis is on his father's Greek qualities of mind. The defect of the monograph, perhaps inevitable in so condensed a work, is that it allows the achievements to overshadow the man. Worth quoting in this regard is G. M. Trevelyan's remark that "personality is in itself a form of achievement," going on to say of John Buchan "The man and his work run an even race. And the two are inseparable."

Important as a work of reference, Mr. Turner's readable and illuminating book will send many readers back to Buchan's own writing. Those who would fully know the man must not overlook his sister Anna's splendid autobiography "Unforgettable, Unforgotten," nor his own noble memoir "Memory Hold-the-Door." In Mr. Turner's apt phrase: "His life was the greatest of his romances."

WITH NO PADDING

THE THREAD THAT RUNS SO TRUE—by Jesse Stuart—*Saunders*—$3.75.

JESSE STUART, tough Kentucky mountain ploughman, a sort of twentieth-century Robert Burns, whose first book ("Man with a Bull-Tongue Plow") is in the opinion of Henry Seidel Canby one of the hundred best American books, and whose "Taps for Private Tussie" was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, has now published what will be one of the most widely discussed books relating to the teaching profession. In "The Thread That Runs So True" he does something which is well-nigh impossible, and does it easily. He discusses his own achievements (and they are considerable) in the field of education without the faintest trace of anything like complacency. In short, he achieves the subjective objectively.

The book, an account of his exciting adventures as a teacher, is written in disarmingly casual prose and good, honest, short sentences with no padding anywhere. The man who used to scratch sonnets on leaves when he was out ploughing has applied to his prose the principle of tight condensation so obligatory in the sonnet-form. His book, divided into six parts, any one of which could easily have been expanded into a full-length novel, would be a gold mine for Hollywood. And it lacks, thank goodness, the dark introspection and passionate intensity of "Wind Without Rain", J. V. McAree's limitless enthusiasm for which may be applauded, without sharing.

If ever a book had drama and inspiration on its pages, this one has. It is the account of a mountain school-teacher, who believes unalterably that his is the finest profession in the world, because no other influences the future of so many people as it does. This creed permeates the whole production, and in fighting for that creed Jesse Stuart uses not only diplomacy but his fists. He spares nobody's feelings, but it is all done for the good of American democratic education.

VANISHING CULTURE

INDIAN SUMMER—by Douglas Leechman—*Ryerson*—$2.75.

IN A SERIES of character sketches and stories a member of the Division of Anthropology of the National Museum attempts to preserve a little of the vanishing culture of the West Coast Indians. Mr. Leechman (who wrote the script for the prize-winning movie "The Loon's Necklace") is a scholar of repute who has spent forty years in contact with the peoples about whom he writes. Some of the sketches are charming and some of the stories are highly readable, by virtue of the information they contain about the customs and habits of the Indians. Unfortunately, the author's obvious, and certainly justifiable, concern with "humanizing" his characters has led him into the use of a convoluted prose which is as unreal as anything you'll get in Charles Mair's *Tecumseh*. It is difficult to decide at what readership level Mr. Leechman is aiming but the book will probably have its greatest appeal as a juvenile. Pencil sketches by W. Langdon Kihn.

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P9-8

medicine

GRAY MATTER

IS IT TRUE that hair sometimes turns gray overnight? A few years ago scientific opinion was firmly to the contrary. Now it's wobbly.

Actually there is a great deal of confusion about what is meant by gray hair. What most people consider gray hair is a kind of pepper-and-salt mixture of white and brown or black.

For hair to turn gray overnight, according to the usual definition of the term, merely requires that the pigment in only some of the hairs undergo a fairly rapid chemical change. But hairs are dead structures and it was believed for years that they could no more be affected by any change in the living body, such as might be caused by a great emotional strain, than the hairs of a toupée.

—Wheeler, Toronto

ELECTRONS: *behind gray hair.*

Psychiatrists probably encounter more individuals who have suffered great emotional shocks than most doctors, hence have something to say on this matter. One American psychiatrist studied the accounts of many of the historic personages whose hair was supposed to have turned gray overnight. He concluded that, most of the time, it was due to washing dyed hair that was already gray. Marie Antoinette's hair, for example, is supposed to have turned gray the night before she was executed. This author points out that it was a custom to wash the prisoner's hair before execution.

Latest word on the subject comes from a distinguished biochemist and an expert in protein chemistry who says that dead hairs can be affected by changes in the body. He explains this by pointing out that hairs, even though they are dead, are composed of protein and that it is in continuity with the protein of living cells deep down in the hair follicles. He visualizes the transfer of electrons up and down the hair even if it is dead. To support this is the generally accepted fact that sickness in a dog is almost immediately reflected in the state of its coat and that this would not be possible unless there was a transfer of electrons. If this is true it would certainly be scientific evidence in favor of the possibility of hair turning gray overnight.

people

What They Are Doing

■ **Barbara Ann Scott** was made an honorary member of the Ottawa Lions Club, the first "Lioness" in Lions history.

■ Last month was full of heavy dates for Canada's "Mr. Protocol." **William Howard Measures,** head of the Protocol Division of the Department of External Affairs, is responsible for "the style of behavior appropriate to the conduct of affairs between nations." Last month he dealt with the visits of Italy's Count Sforza, Belgium's Paul Van Zeeland, France's Robert Schuman, Britain's Ernest Bevin and India's Nehru. Slight and somewhat shy of manner, he is second to none in his ability to hustle a VIP on his way without a hitch. He also knows what to do about ambassadors who ignore traffic lights and those whose dogs bite children.

—G & M

"MR. PROTOCOL"

■ Winnipeg's **Donna Grescoe** gave a solo recital in her home town last week, the first of thirty-five Canada-wide concerts sponsored by the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to provide a scholarship fund in any of the arts for a talented girl unable to finance her own studies.

■ At Vancouver early this month **Bill Hamilton** of Oshawa, Ont., won the 62-mile race in the British Empire Games bike trials and was bussed by Montreal's stage and radio star Fifi Dorsay.

—CP

AFTER SIXTY-TWO *miles, a kiss.*

What They Are Saying

■ The Rt. Hon. **Arthur Henderson,** U.K. Secretary of State for Air, inspecting the RCAF's latest, top-secret jet fighter at the A. V. Roe plant at Malton, Ont., said Canadian jets are among the best in the world. "Canada has great possibilities in the jet sphere. I think the facilities are certainly up to the British standard."

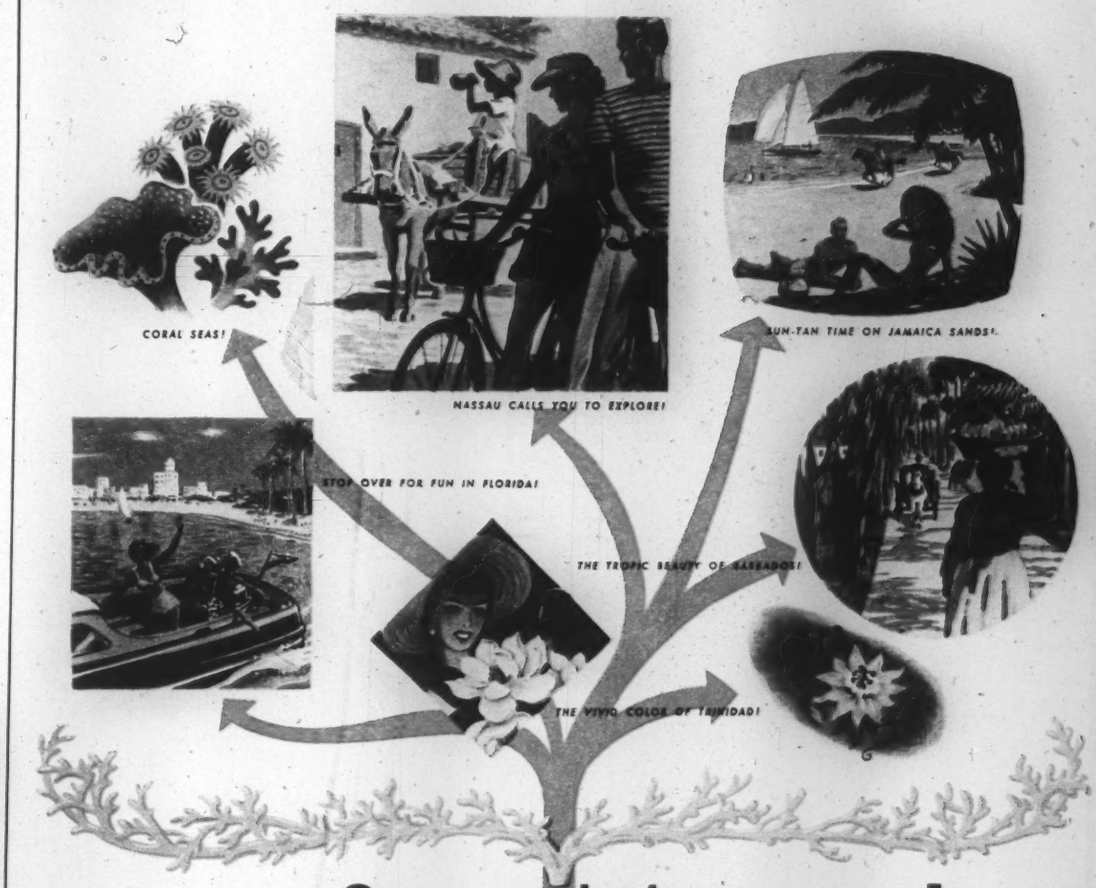
■ The **Marquis of Salisbury,** lecturing at the University of Toronto, commented on U.S.-U.K. relations and Russia's attitude to the UN: "It is not that the UN is dying; it has never really been alive."

The Academic Life

■ At a McGill University special convocation on Nov. 3, **Field Marshal Lord Wavell** will receive an honorary degree as part of Canada's welcome to the distinguished soldier-statesman.

■ Last week Dr. G. F. McNally, Chancellor of the University of Alberta, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on **A. Balmer Watt,** well-known publisher and journalist; **L. B. Thomson,** O.B.E., of Regina, Director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration; and **James Fowler,** Principal of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary.

■ In order to concentrate on the University's campaign for funds, President W. T. R. Flemington of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B., has recommended the appointment of **H. W. McKiel,** Dean of the Faculty of Science, as vice-president to look after internal administration.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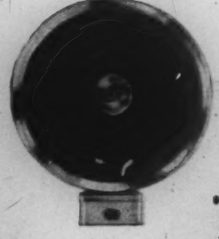

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art

PHOENIX SLAIN: *"Stag" (1947). After seeing photographs of the carnage at Belsen, Vancouver artist Jack Shadbolt turned from pale poetic watercolors to the recognition of the "pale skin whiteness of living death", as pictured here.*

THUNDERBIRD RISEN

LAST WEEK, the echo of the mythical Thunderbird was heard in Manhattan. Scholarly Vancouver artist, Jack Shadbolt, was exhibiting fifteen of his haunting myth-inspired paintings in 57th Street's Laurel Galleries. Sophisticated frequenters of New York's "Gallery Row" were intrigued by the partially Indian-inspired work. The occasion was Shadbolt's first American solo-show.

Last Fall, the tall dark wiry Vancouver artist's first major showing in Eastern Canada had outraged timid Toronto gallery-goers. Some had cried "charlatan," but in that they were wrong. Though Shadbolt's eerie images often hit with the emotional power of a piledriver, he was no exhibitionist intent merely on shocking. A slow starter, he had reached his current pictorial conclusions by a long process of changing development.

Forty-year-old Shadbolt was English-born, Canadian-raised. He received his early education in Victoria and Vancouver, later attended the University of British Columbia. After completing his studies, he taught for ten years in local public schools before joining the Vancouver Art School where he has been an instructor for the past decade.

The Race With Theory

As a pedagogue, the slim artist gained ready attention. He is a born teacher and his analytical mind and lucid address soon made him the acknowledged leader of a bright new group of BC painters. (It includes such graduates as Pamela Regan, Lionel Thomas and Ronald Thom.) As a painter, however, his progress to note was slower — a not surprising fact, since his work before the middle 1940's was somewhat pedestrian. Shadbolt's theoretical conceptions, it seems, were well ahead of his work.

Many people ask: why did Shadbolt suddenly cease painting pale poetic watercolors of West Coast ships and houses? What prompted him to turn to the stark, often terrifying, images which puzzle and provoke the public? The answers to these questions might be found in this comment by the artist: "I subscribe to the definition that art is experience which has been given form." The "experience" which transformed Jack Shadbolt's art occurred in London, at the close of World War II. As acting administration officer for the Canadian Army War Artists there, he handled thousands of photographs from the charred battlegrounds of Europe. Among these were pictures of the carnage at Belsen and other concentration camps. The Vancouver artist was moved deeply by these mass symbols of man's inhumanity to man. After his return to Canada, he was still unable to obliterate the acid-etched scenes from his thoughts.

Sermons in Paint

Thus driven by conviction, Shadbolt began the difficult task of composing living sermons in paint. The first of these cryptic pictorial commentaries flowed from his brush in 1946. In form they echoed the primitive carvings of the West Coast Indians which Shadbolt had studied well and absorbed into his style. For him, such study was not to be scorned since his veneration of tradition would surprise the sceptics . . . He believes "in the value of tradition as a means to stability . . . I want what I state to have clarity, dignity of meaning, serious and beautiful form. . ."

Now back in Vancouver after a year in New York, artist Shadbolt addressed to caustic critics a final cautionary word: "Did we not today contemplate man in a state reduced to animal? So I have painted savage dogs snarling over bones among the bomb rubble . . . I have seen a pathos in the frail awkward skeleton of a bird with its gaunt beak bone and staring eyes . . . Could I fail to recognize the pale skin whiteness of living death?" His Thunderbird had become a phoenix in reverse.

education

LISTEN, CHILDREN

SOON you may have to meet a hike in the fee for radio licences. But it will make no difference to the schools of Canada. The Ministry of Transport, which issues free receiving licences to any school (private ones excepted), estimates at 6,000 the number of schools whose pupils listen to a radio during academic time. The past two years have witnessed a tremendous increase in application for such licences. Today approximately half a million Canadian students "listen in" to programs arranged by the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting.

Each half hour program begins with a ten-minute news round-up prepared by William H. Hogg, Senior News Editor in the CBC Central Newsroom. Each week more than a million words of world-wide news are sorted out, to bring to young citizens the most significant news story of the week. This is followed by an actuality, an interview or a dramatization.

Oct. 28: Fridtjof Nansen's life. (Grades 6-10.)

Nov. 4: Message from Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General of the World Health Organization. (Grades 6-10.)

Nov. 11: Remembrance Day (Grades 6-10.)

Nov. 18 and 25: Gluck's opera *Orpheus and Eurydice.*

■ In the book just published, "Arts and Crafts in Our Schools" by Dr. C. G. Gaitskell (Ryerson Press, $1.00) the art-teachers' and the art-students' problems are ably presented, and any teacher of the subject will be sure to find more than one practical solution to difficulties that constantly arise in art lessons. Dr. Gaitskell is Director of Art for the Ontario Department of Education, and his brief yet more than adequate treatment is based on surveys of 1,500 schools. What makes the book really effective is that its author, far from being a theorist, was guided by the opinions of the teachers in the schools surveyed. It is well-illustrated with art work done by children of various ages.

theatre

WELCOME, BEA

BEATRICE LILLIE is the personification of the great British-American Commonwealth of Nations which is not yet born but must be on its way. Native Canadian, stage-trained in England, brilliantly successful for years in playing the most English of English revues to the American public, she is now playing an American revue to the Canadian public and will probably take it in due course to England, — where, incidentally, the theatre business is reported to be much better than on this side.

The American revue, "Inside U.S.A.", is not quite so subtle as the Charlot and Noel Coward things in which we used to see her. But it has some quite delicious take-offs on American life, and gives Miss Lillie the chance to be a Massachusetts mermaid, the director of a Pittsburgh choral society, and most exquisitely a New Mexico squaw with Lew Parker for her mate. There is also a lot of clever, if acrobatic ballet.

■ These are great days for the Greek and Latin dramatists. The Faculty Players of Queen's University are so pleased with their "Medea" (Euripides) that they brought it to Toronto and presented it for a single performance at the UTS Auditorium with excellent effect.

The Toronto Classical Club gave performances of "Rudens" ("The Rope"), which Plautus translated from Greek into Latin about 200 BC and Professor Ernest Dale has more recently translated into English "in metres imitated from the original". Professor Dale as a dignified old Athenian and John Scrivin in a positively brilliant performance as a comic slave amply justified the production.

■ "She Stoops to Conquer", second show of the New Play Society, was killed by the small size of the Museum stage. You cannot do Goldsmith comedy in a setting about equivalent to an old-fashioned hotel bathroom. Don Harron's Tony Lumpkin was a breezy exception to a generally cramped performance.—*Lucy Van Gogh*

—Gordon Jarrett

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AT LUCERNE, *in Switzerland, stately Mount Pilatus keeps watch.* —Wehrli

travel

VINTAGE FESTIVAL

AUTUMN in Switzerland is the season of mellow weather, vintage festivals and increased cultural activities. Tourists visiting the centrally located alpine republic in fall will find world famous resorts at their unhurried best, with an even wider choice of accommodations than usual, at attractive "off season" rates.

Particularly ideal in autumn are the lakeside centers in the Geneva, Tessin and Oberland regions, often referred to as "sunshine balconies" because of their sheltered locations which protect them from cold winds sweeping over the Continent from the north.

In the sunny Italian-speaking canton of Tessin the visitor has his choice of a score of Riviera-like retreats, among them Lugano, Locarno, Ascona and Brissago. The vegetation around the Lake of Lugano and Maggiore is sub-tropical and palm trees, mimosas and camellias garland the quais with warm color almost every month of the year. Steamers cruise to picturesque villages slumbering between vineyards and lake. Brightly decorated sidewalk cafes serve delicious Swiss-Italian food and wine. And beaches at the various "Lidos" are crowded with fun-seekers who bask under warm sunshine and blue sky well into November.

Lausanne, Montreux and Vevey are three popular year-round resorts in the Lake Geneva area whose scenic charm is heightened by the colorful hues of autumn. Although north of the Tessin, this region also enjoys mild weather. Autumn holidays in French-speaking Switzerland are especially attractive because of music, art and theatrical events which are as varied as those offered in the larger cities like Geneva, Zurich, Berne and Basle. The renowned Suisse Romande Symphony Orchestre under the direction of Ernst Ansermet is heard regularly in the Lake Geneva resorts during fall and winter. Experimental theatres are also of special interest—often offering works by modern European authors long before they are performed in Paris, London or New York.

IN THE SOUTH

OCTOBER and the approaching late fall and early winter seasons find Miami Beach responding to a rising tempo of recreation, resort and cultural activities. Everywhere is the invigorating pick-up of seasonal change.

Among both the vacation visitors and the year-'round residents there is a quickening spirit of interest and zestfulness in hotels, restaurants and night clubs. And for those culturally minded there are musical programs sponsored by a half dozen organizations which provide the area with fine music.

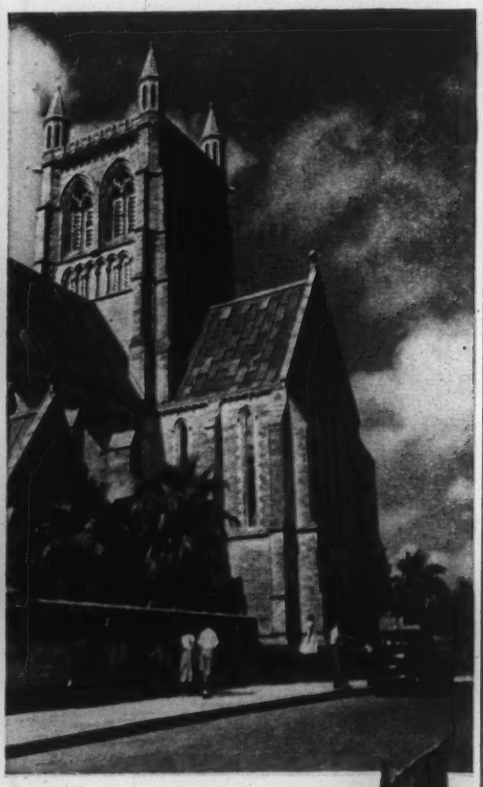
New accommodations are being readied by the railroads and bus lines and bargain rate coach fares already are being offered by airlines. Four new hotels are being rushed to completion to augment the facilities offered by Miami Beach's unsurpassed hotel industry. The additions will bring to 360 the total of hotels which give this seaside city considerably more than a fourth of all the hotel accommodations in the entire State of Florida. And while there will be some adjustment in the rates commencing in November, the moderate between-season tariffs will apply through mid-December.

If Time Stood Still...

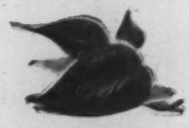
Your days would be golden hours of blue sky and blue water . . . of brilliant flowers and breath-taking views . . . of sheer delight in pink sandy beaches, perfect fairways and glorious sailing weather. Your nights would be filled with music . . . the scent of flowers in the air . . . and wishing in the starlight, dancing in the moonlight. If time stood still . . . and you were in Bermuda.

You'd have sunny hours for playing on breeze-cooled courts, on fairways overlooking the sea . . . at night you'd dance the moon and stars away.

You'd swim in the clear blue water . . . lie on the soft, powdery sand under the warming sun, letting time pass lazily by.



You'd stroll through streets of old world charm.



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sports

SUNDAY CIRCUSES

NEXT Jan. 2, the citizens of Canada's next-to-largest city, or at least those who own property, will cast their votes on the question: "Are you in favor of the City of Toronto seeking legislation to make amateur, professional and other forms of commercial sport legal on Sunday?"

To urban Americans and to most Europeans, such a vote must sound about as anachronistic as one on the abolition of slavery, but in Toronto it will be merely the latest incident in a long and bitter struggle which has been notable mainly for the absurdity and irrelevance of most of the arguments presented by adherents of the old-time Sunday.

Some cities have pointed out the plebiscite too is absurd, because the people most vitally concerned—those who lead the drab life of the city

—Globe and Mail

ALLAN LAMPORT: *an advocate.*

rooming-house dweller—are not qualified to vote; and irrelevant, because the matter of Sunday sport does not come under municipal jurisdiction.

Despite the fact that Controller Allan Lamport, long the Toronto council's staunchest advocate of Sunday sport, termed the decision to hold a plebiscite "the end of the old regime," most hard-headed Torontonians are pretty sure that the verdict of the city's solid burghers will be: No. Too many potential Yes-voters won't be voting, and those qualified voters who are on the fence will undoubtedly be influenced by the fact that all three of the city's daily newspapers have come out editorially for a No vote.

Then again, they may agree with Rev. Mr. J. G. Gorwill that "whatever the poor man needs on Sunday, it is not circuses. There are other things he needs more, such as housing." Pro-Sunday sports people comment that it is not explained just how Sunday sports and housing are mutually exclusive.

Aesop
1949
2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:
A city was being beseiged and its desperate defenders were holding a council of war. Said a bricklayer, "Let us use brick as our defence — a stout brick wall." Said a carpenter, "I beg to differ. Let timber be our defence." Then a tanner cried out, "There is nothing in the world like leather."

SEEING BEYOND ONE'S NOSE IS SOMETIMES DIFFICULT...

Aesop leaves us to draw our own conclusions as to the outcome of that siege. It is safe to assume that while the "defenders" of the imperilled city argued among themselves . . . each in his own interest . . . the attackers stormed the walls and made slaves of them all.

Now is the time to take stock of our own resources as a nation . . . to weigh carefully the advantages and virtues of our way of life and unite in a determined defence against the insidious propaganda that seeks to destroy us.

Arguing among ourselves — petty politics . . . personal gain . . . reactionary ideologies — there is no time for this with the enemy actually within our gates.

Remember well . . . a united enemy seeks to capitalize upon our dissensions, no matter how small they may be. Therefore . . . and for the preservation of our way of life . . . let us stamp out selfishness, greed and short-sightedness. We have so much that is good . . . so much to treasure. Let us unite, therefore, in the protection of our stronghold and not dissipate it in petty dissensions.

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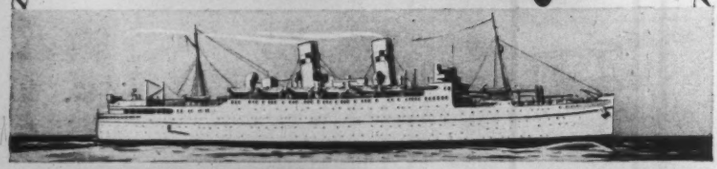

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THE WORLD OVER

21 DRUGGISTS

intermission

Don't Call Me "Rev."

by A. C. Forrest

THE FRONT PAGE did a real service for ministers and clergymen recently when it underlined the correct and proper way to address the Reverend gentlemen of the cloth. It has been disappointing since, though, to find the letters coming in addressed "Rev. Forrest", minus the definite article in front and initials in between. But what is even more irritating is to hear the free-and-easy breezy members of the flock addressing the minister with a "Hi, Rev.!" just as though the editorial had never been written.

After some heavy thinking on the matter I have come to the conclusion that it is our own fault. The layman wants a handy title for his minister by which he can indicate his respect, even his affection, and which isn't too much of a tongue-twister.

Chaplains in the service, and DD's have the advantage over the rest of us. Ask any humble non-Doctored minister who has succeeded a Doctor of Divinity, and he will tell you how he constantly has his morale bolstered by being called, very respectfully too, "Doctor."

There is no doubt that our parishioners love to call us Doctor. I have always had a nasty suspicion that my honored brethren love to be so called, but I have never said so. It isn't false pride really, it is just that some sort of a title is needed, and Doctor is convenient, easily remembered, and conveys a balanced measure of respect and intimacy. (All theological colleges please note.)

Conferring DD's on all ordinands might help, but I would suspect that in a few years the members of our congregations would be calling us "Doc." That is neat and handy enough, but hardly the term we are seeking.

Almost without exception Chaplains in the Canadian forces grew fond of the term "Padre" which during the recent war became general in the three services, and throughout the services of the Commonwealth. The GI's did not adopt the term but stuck to Chaplain which they often corrupted to "Chappie" and such things.

"Padre" was used by everybody, from the private to the highest ranking officer. It was a neat and respectful form of address, and could be used by the men whether they remembered the Chaplain's name or not, which usually they didn't. Most of us preferred it far above the formal "Sir."

Veterans use it still, and ministers find themselves addressed as "Padre" by both veterans and their wives, but it is falling into disuse rapidly, and has been too closely associated with the things of war ever to be revived in peacetime.

So there is still a need for a correct title for laymen to use, when they do not know a minister's name, or desire something a little shorter and less formal. The Roman Catholics have what I mean in the term "Father," but for Protestants that won't do.

There is one good old title which could be adopted more generally, and that is the name "Pastor." It has a worthy tradition, and is widely used in many denominations.

As a youngster I lived in a German community, where the Lutheran ministers possessed what for me were tongue-twisting German and Dutch names. But it didn't much matter, for we always addressed our minister respectfully as "Pastor."

In American publications I see that it is widely used among the Methodists. Recently while attending a theological school at Western Seminary, Pittsburgh, I was surprised and pleased to hear it used among the Presbyterians.

Baptists commonly use the title. The Lutheran world has followed the tradition and in our own day it has come to be associated with some of the greatest churchmen of our time; and I don't mean Pastor Russell.

On the prairies, in the foothills, and I understand in most frontier sections, the minister is greeted in rough and ready style with a robust "Preacher". I must confess that in student days on mission fields, I always felt complimented by the term.

The more general use of the term "Pastor," is of course not going to solve the problem of proper forms of address. But there are many who aren't quite as perturbed by a letter addressed "Rev. Jones" as they are disturbed by some enthusiastic soul shouting out, "And how are you, Reverend?"

This is one of those matters where certain branches of the Christian Church should feel perfectly free to borrow or steal a good idea and a good title.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

—Walter

Never Underestimate a Woman's Hat

—Glentex

THIS PAGE, SIR OR MADAM, is not for you if you subscribe to any or all of the following opinions . . . that the prime purpose and reason for a hat is the degree of warmth and protection it gives the head . . . that women's hat fashions are without rhyme or reason . . . that "silly" hats are worn only on empty heads.

But stay with us—

If you believe that no one is supposed to *understand* women's hats; that they are intended to defy definition; that their sole purpose is to enchant or bewilder the beholder, to make the wearer feel that she is attractive and arresting.

And may we add—

The most successful hats perform their function best when the wearer is convinced that it's not the hat—it is she who adorns the hat.

As personality badges, hats convey a message. They reveal the wearer as she really is. It's the woman with the out-going personality, eager and interested, who has the courage to wear the lovely bit of nonsense. Of course, many a bright-faceted personality may be found under a dull hat. But don't count on it.

—Walter

Rainbow's End:

Do You Really Want That U.S. Job?

by Helen Lewis

illustrated by Harold Town

WE *all stick together in New York.*

BY THAT, I MEAN the one across the border and specifically in New York where the rainbow frequently runs into foggy weather not always mentioned in the chart of the job-seeker's course. Here, sometimes, they get quite seasick.

If you're a young, ambitious Canadian, a dull brooding one, or the cold conservative type, and should get a yen in this alluring direction, maybe while enjoying life in Canada (incidentally, at less than half the cost), you should give the matter further consideration. I take it no one uproots without so doing.

But there are a few adventurous types who will go to another country at the drop of a hat. And this is okay, provided you're sure your hat, whether it's a Sally Victor original or a little number from Macy's hat bar, fits and is becoming. Obviously, if you're not the Betty Grable, Clare Luce or Eleanor Roosevelt type, you cannot expect the same results.

Finding a Job

The important angle in job-hunting, so the experts tell us, seems to be to first look for the kind of work that's your hobby. If you're not sufficiently lucky to find this by instinct the next best is the job into which you can fit without too much readjustment. If you have to make too great a compromise, they tell us, it's obviously not your place, or the work you've been trained for, and you're wasting your time.

After that, the experts do not say, and we are on our own.

To a certain extent, the agency racket down here takes the pain out of job-hunting—depending on how you look at it. There are "Job Counsellors," "Jobs Unlimited," and even an agency that hopefully advertises "Love that Job," but whether or not there's one for you is another matter. Let's suppose there is. Naturally you won't object to shelling out your first two weeks' salary as commission.

Fair enough you might say, but since a job here often doesn't last any longer than that, you are always paying your own way and working into the bargain. Cheaper to take that good vacation you've always wanted and forget the whole thing.

All Kinds of Advice

Now, a job here really runs into money. There's your hair and a manicure once a week. Unless you came from the wrong side of the railway tracks, you'll want to go to a decent place and this usually sets both you and your hair for ten bucks.

Then your girl-friends, who got here before you did, have all kinds of good advice for you. You must straightaway burn your entire Canadian wardrobe—including your favorite tweeds and sweaters. But don't let this throw you, for you are going to replace them with more tweeds and sweaters from the same place—Scotland, but for double the price.

But I'm ahead of myself. No point in worrying about winter until you've lived through the summer which, in New York, is a concentrated inferno of nylon bodies stuck together—on hot, steamy pavements or in the subway where, fortunately, you cannot even faint for you are propped up and glued closely to your neighbor.

Pushing Around

Now my office is plushily situated in an air-conditioned sky-scraper-building and I could live underground indefinitely, plying between several moxier buildings — such as the swankly elegant 620 Fifth Avenue and 30 Rockefeller Plaza. Within this concourse, I can eat or drink in restaurants of every nationality; bank if I had anything to put there; buy my clothes, drugs, books (though we don't read here,) luggage, and a thousand luxuries that vie for the working girl's salary.

What I am doing here at present is purely irrelevant, for my job like most, is probably purely temporary only I don't know it yet. Anyway, it frequently takes me out of my cool quarters into the horrible hamburger heaven honkytonk section of Broadway. Whatever you're doing here, whether you ride to work from the St. Regis, handed into a taxi by the doorman, or sweat it out in the subway, you're going to take a certain amount of pushing around.

THE CITY'S *agency racket is supposed to make job-hunting almost painless.*

On the other hand, when you least expect it, people are polite. Since no one seems to know what the other fellow is talking about, much less listen to him, they all pull together incredibly well.

But don't let any of this get you down. Suppose you *do* lose your job, somebody else is always being fired and you can get his, and it's all in fun. Also, really exciting for you *may* meet someone. This someone, when you do, usually wants you to help him get a job or make a touch. With the subtler, this isn't clear in the first approach.

Always the Radio

Life is beautiful here. Workinggirls have Saturday and Sunday off in which to get their clothes and figure in better shape for better things. And to prove I'm no old sourpuss, like all my friends I'm already dreaming of a better job, a better apartment, a better mink and a better man. But just in case there should be any snag in this sequence, and I should depart as quietly and unannounced as I came, I can always settle for one of those cute little silk beaver hats.

Of course I never *do*, but *if* I should get lonely or despondent, I can console myself with the fact that there are more Irish people in New York than in Dublin, more Italian than in Naples, and more Canadian than in Montreal.

Then, there's always the radio, which has just informed me that "When You're in Love, There's Sunshine for Twenty-four Hours a Day", so maybe this blue moment is all a mistake. But then, if I were a GI, I could join the Meatcutters' Union of Brooklyn and have a better job right away. New York's like that.

Bounty

But before I can consider this possibility, there's the Kate Smith Giveaway Show where a man has just won a thousand dollars, a Kelvinator and some air-conditioning thrown in. All he had to do was know the meaning of H. M. S. Naturally, I'm disappointed that it is not me being summoned to receive their bounty and I hold my breath while the man fumbles.

But now comes the $18,000 jackpot and the question is, "Does Canada or the United States occupy more territory?"

Well, I know before this poor chap opens his mouth, he's a gone goon and it makes me very sad for he has just muffed it!

—CPR

ETHEL STARK *returns to Montreal.*

DISTAFF:

Leading Lady

THE MONTREAL WOMEN'S Symphony Orchestra started its ninth season on Oct. 15, under the baton of Ethel Stark, permanent conductor of the Orchestra since its foundation. Miss Stark has just returned from a visit to Europe in time for intensive rehearsals. It was her first extended tour, and after making her European debut in Switzerland, she toured England, France, Austria and Italy, both as violinist and conductor. In addition to concerts, Miss Stark was heard in solo broadcasts on several of the chief radio systems in Europe.

■ One of the five women delegates to the Commonwealth Relations Conference, which recently met at Bigwin Inn, Ont., was Mrs. Erwin Schuller of Johannesburg, better known to Canadians as Mary Craig McGeachy. A Who's Who of the delegates gives an impressive list of posts she has held since 1930. "Now I'm a wife," Mrs. Schuller said, "but I am still interested in world affairs."

■ Dr. Donalda Huggins of Winnipeg, who recently became a diplomat of the American Board of Anaesthesiology, is visiting medical centres in Sweden and England.

■ Dr. Mabel F. Timlin of the Department of Economics, University of Saskatchewan, has prepared a report (to be studied by government officials) on Canada's absorptive capacity for population and its effect on the prosperity of our country.

■ The Victoria Toastmistress Club, with President Mrs. Marjorie Naysmith in the chair, starts its sixth year. This Club, first of its kind to be organized in the British Empire, promotes the art of public speaking and poise.

■ The international Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs (U.S. and Canada) has been in existence for forty-seven years and has only now seen fit to elect a woman vice-president. She is Elsie Barron, President of the Women's Advertising Club of Toronto.

■ Named President of the Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario is Miss Rahno M. Beamish, Administrator of Sarnia General Hospital. The office, as head of some 7,000 Ontario nurses, carries with it membership on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Nurses' Association.

■ Mrs. Mary Grant of Vancouver, screen costume designer, has been Mrs. Vincent Price for several months now. The marriage has just been announced by Actor Price. Second marriage for both of them.

■ On tour of the Maritimes and Newfoundland is Mrs. D. E. S. Wishart, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Girl Guides' Association.

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Personalities:

The IRO Works Against Time

by Michael Barkway

YOU CAN, OF COURSE, make the whole thing impersonal and remote by putting it in quotation marks and calling it "the refugee problem." That is what governments almost inevitably do, and that is what most of us who are secure and snug and comfortable also manage to do. It makes life easier. It accounts for the fact that the International Refugee Organization, which has been trying to look after some of the refugees of the second world war, has been told to wind up its work by the end of next June, though it still had at June, 1949, 692,000 human souls under its care, of whom 418,000 were being maintained by it.

To a band of devoted people from many nations who are in close touch with these refugees the detachment, which the rest of us can assume, the impersonality of a mere problem, is quite impossible. And among them is a Canadian woman who brings Canada more credit abroad than most of us deserve.

Her hair is gray. Her eyes are a kindly deep brown. Every line of her face is marked with determination and vigor. She graduated from the University of Alberta in 1924, but she strikes you as a young woman, brisk and efficient and gentle at the same time.

Miss Marjorie Bradford started her pioneering at the age of eight when she went with her parents up to the then quite undeveloped Peace River country. For six years she ran wild—no schooling, mails once every three months. At the age of 14 she had to catch up, and went through five or six grades in eighteen months, ready to enter high school at Saskatoon. In due course she graduated from Edmonton with a BSc in mathematics, and was appointed immediately as assistant secretary of an organization which was then called the Social Service Council of Canada.

This work brought her to Toronto for four years. Then she moved to Montreal to be secretary of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. In 1934 her sphere widened again and she moved to Ottawa as assistant to Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Director of the Canadian Welfare Council. The year 1939 brought a new challenge and Miss Bradford moved to Vancouver as Executive Director of the Vancouver Welfare Council.

Remote From the Normal

Since 1944 she has been in Europe—with two brief breaks. In 1947 she flew from Germany for a twelve-day leave which was an experience almost more difficult than rewarding. In those early postwar days any flight from Europe to North America was a frightening experience, not because of the journey but because of the contrast between the easy prosperity, the physical and mental "normality", of North America and the wearing austerity, the physical and mental strain, of postwar Europe.

Miss Bradford came from the worst conditions there were in Europe, from the horrors and tragedies of the "DP" camps. The twelve day respite in Canada was like days behind the looking-glass. This summer again she came back for a leave, but it was for a month, and the contrast was less marked and less frightening, between the comfortable apartment she now has on the Route de Florissant, Geneva, and her mother's home in Vancouver. The main trouble was that she found it hard to do anything but sleep.

You might think that it would be a relief to look forward to release from the harrowing and exacting job with the International Refugee Organization in Europe and to a happy return to Canada. Naturally I asked Miss Bradford what she expected to do when IRO stops (not, alas, finishes) its work next year. "Oh, I'm coming home," she said rather wearily. "But, you know, in this sort of work you don't make plans ahead. You are awfully remote from the normal things of home."

Miss Bradford's work is to coordinate and maintain liaison with the

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—Capital Press

MARJORIE BRADFORD

many voluntary organizations from many countries who are helping the European refugees. She is called Chief of the Division of Voluntary Services. And the only thing she wants to talk about are the refugees. Not about her work, but about those unfortunate, normal, healthy (most of them) human beings, who, through no fault of their own, have finished one life and can only hope to start another if they can get resettled in a new country.

If Ottawa or Moose Jaw or Saint John were to be wiped out by an earthquake the survivors, herded into camps and fed by a communal organization, would be very like the European refugees.

And if some supercilious European, contemplating the refugees of Ottawa or Moose Jaw or Saint John were to ask: "What kind of people are they?" what answer would you give? That is the answer which the people who work with the European refugees want to give — but generally don't — to supercilious Canadians who ask what kind of people *they* are.

Miss Bradford, who is far too considerate to give rude answers, is feeling a sense of desperate urgency about these last nine months, which is all the time governments have given the IRO to try to finish its job. Of more than 1,295,000 people who have gone to IRO for help almost half have already been resettled either in their own country or in a new country. Canada has given new homes to nearly 68,000, in addition to the other thousands of Europeans who did not come under IRO but were found homes by other organizations.

Petering Out

But the group resettlement, which has enabled batches of workers to come out to guaranteed jobs and bring their families after them, is now petering out, and IRO faces the more difficult job of finding a niche for each individual or family separately. They believe, these people who have seen and worked with the refugees, that many of them would be extremely welcome if only the right Canadians knew who they were.

There was the factory in Alberta which makes orthopedic shoes and could not find anywhere the skilled help it needed. Through IRO it found two orthopedic shoemakers in Europe, highly skilled, good workmen; and particularly in need of help because they were both themselves wearers of orthopedic shoes—a handicap which might have made them difficult to settle.

Or there was the village in Saskatchewan which wanted a piano teacher and couldn't seem to keep one. Through IRO they found a skilled European musician who loved the little prairie village as much as it loved him.

There are lots of such cases, and, says Miss Bradford, there must be hundreds more where the Canadian vacancy and the European refugee fit each other exactly. If only they can be brought together.

"Tell Canadians," said Miss Bradford, "that whatever kind of job they want filled—literally any job—we can find the person qualified to do it. Tell them to write to the IRO Ottawa office, 95 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Tell them to specify exactly what they want, all the conditions they want to make, and we'll search the rolls in Europe until we find the right people. And if any Canadian can sponsor a whole family, he will be doubly blessed."

"But we must move quickly," she added with that sense of urgent determination which characterizes all her movements. "This all takes a little time. And we've only got till the end of June."

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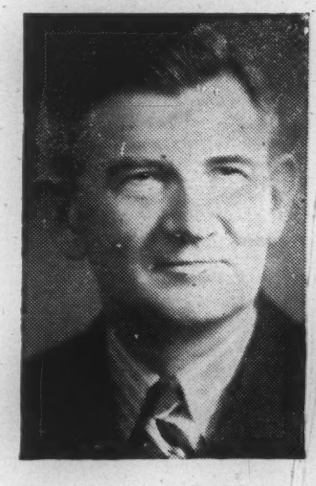
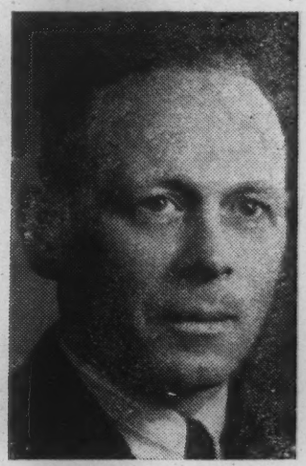


W. J. BEATTIE

J. G. BEATTY, F.I.A., F.S.A.



T. H. GOOCH

Announcement has been made by The Canada Life Assurance Company of the appointment of three Vice-Presidents. W. J. Beattie, formerly Assistant General Manager, becomes a Vice-President; J. G. Beatty, formerly Chief Actuary, has been named Vice-President and Chief Actuary; T. H. Gooch, formerly Director of Agencies, is now Vice-President in charge of Agencies.

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FOOD:

Cider and Spareribs

IF YOU PLAN to feed the young, middle-young or elderly fans after the Saturday football game, the dinner fare has to be substantial. For any age group barbecued foods, and the informal service which goes with them, have a certain charm (must be the gypsy in us). But for October weather it's best to let the game room and its fireplace provide the setting.

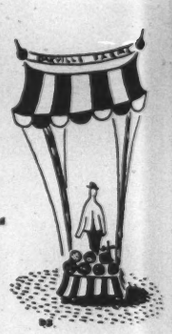
Whatever details you work out to suit yourself in serving the following menu, be sure to count on eating the spareribs out of hand. Provide lots of paper serviettes and towels to keep the guests hand happy.

Hot Spiced Cider
Barbecued Spareribs
Mashed Potatoes, Cheese Crust
Coleslaw with Boiled Dressing
Hot Buttered French Bread
Orange Sherbet
Plain and Chocolate Iced Doughnuts

Barbecued Spareribs

Pressure Cooker Method:

Heat 2 tbsp. fat in pressure pan. For six hungry people cut 4½ lbs. meaty spareribs into serving pieces, allowing about 2 ribs per serving. Brown thoroughly on both sides, sprinkle with ½ tsp. salt and freshly ground black pepper. Slice two peeled onions over the ribs and add ½ cup water and 2 cups barbecue sauce. Cover cooker, exhaust air and bring to 15 pounds pressure and cook 15 minutes. Reduce pressure slowly.



If you want to crisp the ribs before serving, spread them out on a pan and pour over a little of the sauce. Place under broiler for a few minutes. Skim fats from remaining sauce and serve separately.

To Oven Roast:

Brown ribs cut into serving pieces under broiler in oven 450° F.—this will take about 30 minutes. Arrange in baking pans meaty side up and place sliced onions on top. Cover with barbecue sauce, allowing 3 cups sauce for 4½ lbs. meat. Bake for 1 hour at 350° F., basting every 15 minutes with the sauce.

Barbecue Sauce

1/3 cup chopped onion
3 tbsp. butter or margarine

Simmer onion in butter until tender and then add:

1 cup ketchup
½ cup water
1/3 cup lemon juice or vinegar
1 tbsp. prepared mustard
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
2 tbsps. brown or white sugar

Simmer, covered for 10 minutes. Yield: 2 cups.

Keep both ribs and sauce hot for the next serving—there's nothing more unappetizing than a cold rib.

■ The term "hard-boiled" has been dropped from culinary lingo, especially when referring to eggs. They are now "hard-cooked", which implies that they reached that stage of "hardness" due to the approved method of slow gentle cooking rather than being boiled at a furiously fast pace. The latter method tends to encourage dark circles around the yolks and toughen them generally—it can also happen to humans. In any case, split them lengthwise, remove the yolks; sieve and mix with mashed sardines and mayonnaise and then restuff. These eggs make for very good hors d'oeuvre or salad eating.

■ It's cranberry sauce season now. The Indians used the wild cranberries for making jelly, as we do, and also roasted the unripe berries and used them for a poultice, believing they would heal wounds. The berries used to be called crane berries because they were eaten by the long-necked cranes which years ago were numerous on the banks of the creeks—thus the cranberry derived its name.

...well practically unanimous

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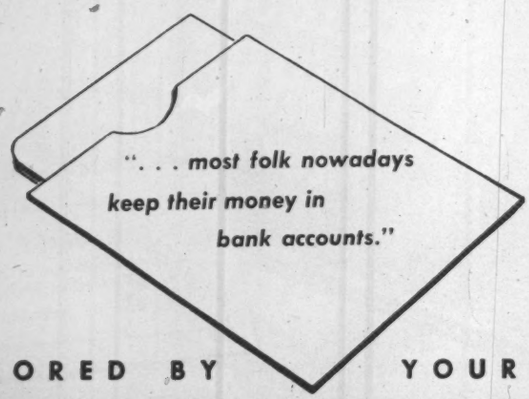

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AUTUMN HUES *come to the table in purple asters, golden squash, gray linen.*

Brain-Teaser:

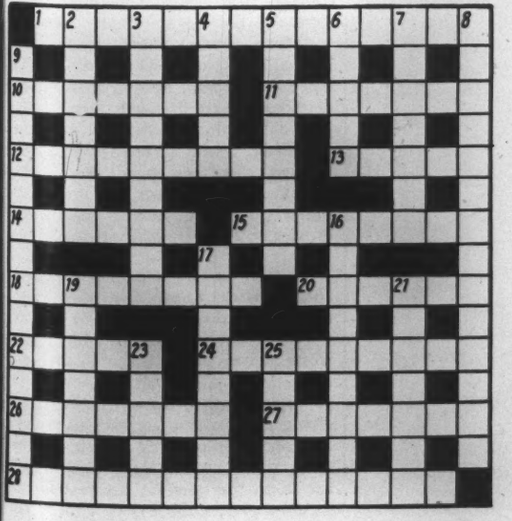
There's Nothing to This

ACROSS

1. Statue of an orator? (6,2,6)
10. Soap Tim in a thickness of paint. (7)
11. A piece of goods. (7)
12. See 5. (9)
13. Returning an English shilling will make him very rich. (5)
14. A manuscript about a strange cult brings penalties. (6)
15. Rings on the fingers, perhaps. (4-4)
18. Sounds as if he had laryngitis. (8)
20. She's a trifle shy. No haste, sir, at first (6)
22. A plane over an Eastern state. (5)
24. How Haroun-al-Raschid travelled at night. (9)
26. "I can resist everything except temptation", as an example. (7)
27. (7)
28. Directions you won't take lying down. (8, 6)

DOWN

2. When danger threatens the limper I become. (7)
3. When the sun is overhead he bears the heat. (9)
4. How the cockney referred to an 18's mode of locomotion? (5)
5. In new mould if such as these are planted by 12. (8)
6. One of Abraham's, perhaps. (5)
7. Able to eat this kind of food? (7)
8. Little mountain goat's vocal offerings? (4-5, 5)
9. Are they searching for a Stanley Cup playoff? (3-4, 7)
16. Pleased to see the two Edwards are not heavy-hearted. (9)
17. Rose proves, in the end, to be no lady. (8)
19. Pile into the car and get a copy. (7)
21. It's a mile, sir, and extremely muddy. (7
23. Half clue, half riddle? How ghastly! (5
25. Constance, you may leave for Africa. (5



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Sir William Osler
9. Rafts
10. Rose petal
11. Winterset
12. Strut
13. Faithful
15. Stucco
18. Noggin
19. Blisters
21. Andes
23. Lame Ducks
26 and 1 down. Turn of the screw
27. Mania
28. Corner drug store

DOWN

1. See 26.
2. Refunding
3. Issue
4. Larkspur
5. Assets
6. Opposites
7. Later
8. Relations
13. Fantastic
14. Hailstone
16. Crescendo
17. Flambeau
20. Elated
22. Dürer
24. Dumas
25. Scale (77)

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Velvet on Taffeta ..

the whispering rustle of taffeta, quieted by soft, shirred velvet in this season's imaginative use of fabric in formal frocks. The evening dress photographed is representative of many ballroom lovelies now being shown at EATON'S

BEAUTY:

Lightening

A STREAKED BLONDE is best, says Ann Dvorak, star of Canadian-premiered Broadway-fare "People Like Us". "Use a toothbrush and a regular bleach preparation," she told SATURDAY NIGHT, "and stroke the solution through the hair here and there." Idea originated in wartime England. Evidently the girls felt they had to do something unique to offset grim reality. And the streaked shading was surprisingly natural, giving a sunburned effect.

ANN DVORAK

Ann Dvorak bleached her own hair this way for her new movie ("Love Over All") but Mr. Goldwyn wanted her an all-out blonde. Miss Dvorak wouldn't bleach it all so they compromised on a very blonde "ratty old wig".

Another tip she divulged was to perm your hair piece-meal. Hair grows faster in front and at neckline. Have a few curls done at a time. The all-over effect is practically as good as a full permanent and not as hard on your hair.

And for a lovely complexion to go with your hair-do, Ann Dvorak advocates a triple treatment—soap, face cream, steam. Use a soft sponge to soap your face well; wring out your face cloth in hot water and steam off the soap; smooth in a good face cream and leave it on for as long as possible; steam off with freshly-wrung-out hot wash cloth; pat dry with a rough towel. If you do this in the morning, do it on arising, then have breakfast and do your make-up later.

"If you follow this treatment as often as possible—at least three times a week," Miss Dvorak said, "you will find a tremendous improvement in your skin." She went on to stress the importance of the steaming. "It helps to take out lines and wrinkles, too."

■ In Paris they're wearing:

Turbans made of real hair for evening. They don't look like wigs, but are like crowns or wreaths of hair, intricately arranged and lacquered.

Boleros made of flowers. A Pierre Balmain dress of white lace has a bolero made entirely of Parma violets held snugly to the waist by a wide sash of matching velvet ribbon. Close runner-up in favor is the same idea worked either in pink roses with matching ribbon sash, or in nasturtiums. Both effective over sheer black dresses.

■ Most envied bride of the year, Mrs. Jimmy Stewart, wore a silver grey afternoon dress of satin. She carried a loose spray of white orchids with a white prayer book.

■ That naughty bit of feminity, the chemise, is edging its way back into fashion. Prompted by the short, slim skirt, often with a deep slash above the knee, the chemise has reappeared in some of the lush lingerie collections.

the lighter side

Pot of Gold Program

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"IT'S A PITY the Washington Economic Conference had to happen during the canning season," Miss A. said. "I had a perfectly simple solution all worked out but I was right in the middle of my tomato piccalilli when the announcement came; and of course by the time the British Government had devaluated the pound it was too late to do anything about it."

"What was your solution?" I asked.

"Why for the American Government to devaluate the dollar," Miss A. said. "That would have been the obliging thing to do, especially as the British delegation were there as their guests. As it was they didn't make even a decent pretence at it."

She picked up a paper table napkin and polished her glasses with a corner. Then she put the napkin in her lap and her glasses on her nose. "And then they had to go and devaluate the Canadian dollar!" she said. "I'd have had a lot more respect for our Canadian economists if they'd simply got up and announced that our dollar was now going to be worth a dollar and ten cents."

I shook my head. "It was overvaluated already."

"What do you mean overvaluated?" Miss A. said indignantly, "The Canadian dollar has been undervaluated for years, and personally I'm sick and tired of it. I'd like a dollar I could send to my grand-niece in Rochester without having her write back and ask what it's supposed to be for. What I want is a Canadian dollar that can go anywhere and be accepted by all the best people."

SHE finished her tomato juice. "That's why I am strongly in favor of the $1.10 Canadian dollar," she said. "Think of all our bright young university graduates who are always being drained off to the States by the American dollar. They'd stay right here in Canada if we made the Canadian dollar worthwhile . . . I thought I ordered Salmon Scallop."

"This is Salmon Scallop," the waitress said and put the plate down and went away.

"Fresh thing," Miss A. said, and stared glumly at her plate. Then she went on. "I hope I'm not being vindictive but I must say it would be a relief to hear Americans complain that all the young American talent was being drained across the Canadian border and that American civilization was in grave danger of being absorbed by the great country to the North. It would be a welcome change, I must admit, to hear that Washington was worried and that great Canadian industrialists were already moving into American territory because of the U.S. ban on Canadian imports."

"They'd move into American territory all right," I said, "You'd probably find them sitting on the platform at Blackwater Junction trying to sell native blankets and beaded moccasins to American tourists."

"THERE you go, over-simplifying as usual," Miss A. said crossly. She turned over her salmon scallop with her fork. "Probably just dogfish touched up with cochineal," she said, and pushed her plate aside. I could see she was upset. "Obviously the only thing to be done is for the United States to redistribute her gold reserve," she said presently.

"It wouldn't be any use," I said. "Everybody would still want American imports. First they'd pay in American dollars, then they'd pay in credit, then they'd draw on our gold reserve and presently all the gold would be right back in Fort Knox."

"In that case they'll just have to start a continuous give-away program," Miss A. said. Her eyes brightened at the thought. "They could hold it every Wednesday evening at nine o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the United Nations with all representatives participating."

"WITH the United States acting as sponsor." I said, catching her enthusiasm, "advertising American refrigerators, American television, American democracy—"

"And blocks of gold reserve as cash-prizes!" cried Miss A. "They could build up the pot on the double-or-nothing basis. Then when it got really big they could ask Mr. Vishinsky who passed the 31st veto barring the Kingdom of Nepal from the United Nations, or what country was plotting the assassination of Marshall Tito. He'd have to answer this time, or else forfeit the pot to the Yugoslav delegate!"

She got up hurriedly. "Do you mind if I rush off, I've got a lot of details to work out," she said. "You look after the check, I'll pay next time. And you might mention at the desk that the Salmon Scallop was so devaluated it was practically uneatable."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Will Saskatchewan Repeat Alberta Oil Successes?

Search Involving Big Capital Intensifying in More Favorable Political Climate

by Philip V. Wade

SASKATCHEWAN, granary of Canada and virtually a one-economy continent, has suddenly blossomed with petroleum activity of the greatest import to the entire Canadian economic fabric.

Expanding eastward from the proven oilfields of Alberta, the hunt is embracing almost every section of the big wheat-growing province and the search in this Socialist sector gives strong hope that additional petroleum reserves may be discovered to augment the Alberta wells.

Oil in any quantity in Saskatchewan would go a long way towards making Canada relatively self-sufficient in her petroleum requirements and that is one of the long-range goals of the present Saskatchewan operation.

Participating in this oil play, one seldom equalled anywhere, are many of the major American and Canadian interests, together with a host of smaller U.S. and Canadian independents. According to most reliable estimates, more than 70 million acres of crown and freehold lands are involved, an area encompassing almost all of the southern part of the province. This tremendous acreage—almost an empire—is now experiencing extensive and intensive exploration, preliminary to actual test-drilling.

Heavy Oil Proven

Because the light oil search in Saskatchewan is still in its initial stage—the black, heavy oil field is already proven—it is impossible to gauge, with any accuracy, its dollars and cents dimensions. All that can be said is that the operation involves many millions of dollars in "risk" and "venture" capital, and if current exploration is successful it will involve many more millions in "investment" capital.

What is happening in this CCF-controlled realm is obviously far beyond the scope of Canadian finance, equipment and technical "know-how", and this has inevitably brought American participants to the forefront.

The big four of the U.S. groups are Tidewater Associated of New York, representing six separate American oil interests—Sohio (Standard of Ohio), also representing a syndicate of six; Husky Oil and Phillips Petroleum, in partnership, and the Shell Oil Company. Together these four concerns hold exploration permits and drilling leases on approximately 20 million acres of crown lands, in addition to several million acres of freehold land also under lease.

Canadian Firms

Major Canadian firms engaged in the Saskatchewan petroleum search are Imperial Oil Limited and British-American Oil Limited, both said to have extensive freehold leases. Also involved are Superior Oil of Canada, Royalite, Albercan, Central Leduc, Pacific Petroleums, Western Prairie Exploration Company, Hudson Bay Oil and Gas, Battleford Petroleum, and others, most of which have crown and freehold lands under permit and lease.

Large independent operators include W. H. Riddle, Texas oilman, J. L. Graham and Toronto associates and B. F. Lundy and Vancouver associates.

Some idea of the capital outlay involved can be gained in considering a recent agreement between the Saskatchewan Government and Tidewater Associated. The American syndicate has undertaken a five-year $9,500,000 exploration program on the more than 9 million acres it holds under crown permit. The project calls for aero-magnetic surveys which responsible quarters estimate cost about $35,000 monthly for each operating unit.

Sohio Petroleums and its associates are financing exploration work by at least six geophysical parties, and most of the other companies are either conducting, or preparing to operate, expensive surveys, involving gravity-meter, magnetometer, seismograph and other geological methods.

What are the general prospects of finding abundant light oil reserves in Saskatchewan? Oilmen consider the odds favorable. Preliminary findings during the last few months have been termed "promising" and "encouraging". At the same time it is readily admitted that significant discoveries are not immediately at hand and that lengthy exploration and test-drilling will be necessary before any major field can be anticipated. The oilmen, mindful of disappointments, also emphasize that test-drilling operations almost always bring in more dry holes than producing wells.

What About Socialism?

What must be stressed is that it is still too early to hazard anything but very generalized predictions about Saskatchewan's future as a light oil producing province and its probable new contribution to the Canadian economy.

What is behind this ambitious oil search, this large-scale invasion of "risk" capital into a province governed by a CCF administration which, until recently at least, did little to encourage private development of Saskatchewan natural resources?

Perhaps the chief reason for the oil hunt is the "more sympathetic" political climate in the province, evidenced by the Government's declared intention to assist and encourage development of mineral and petroleum resources. This changed attitude towards capital coincided with the beginning of the CCF regime's second term in office. From 1944 to 1948 Saskatchewan was an isolated island. Mining and petroleum interests regarded the left-wing administration as "uncertain", if not openly hostile. But following the 1948 election, which saw the CCF majority sharply reduced and indicated that agricultural Saskatchewan was not ready for extreme ventures, the Government became conciliatory, and a softer attitude was at once apparent.

Then early this year Premier T. C. Douglas, as shrewd and aware of shifting sands as any politician in Canada, precipitated himself into the picture. He is said to have communicated personally with leading petroleum and mineral interests, offering an olive branch and assurances of security for work undertaken. The province not only wanted private capital, it was anxious to get it. Crux of a letter written by the Premier was a "firm undertaking" on behalf of his Government that "no steps will be taken to expropriate or socialize the mining and petroleum industry". In a public speech, given great prominence in the press, he gave the same assurances.

—Toronto Star

PREMIER DOUGLAS: *from the CCF—an olive branch for capitalism.*

Several concerns were already taking out oil permits, and Premier Douglas's assurances brought a flood of applications. The oil play in Saskatchewan was on in earnest, and by late summer almost all available oil acreage in the Saskatchewan plains was under permit and lease.

The spectacular oil discoveries in Alberta's Leduc-Redwater-Woodbend fields undoubtedly were a contributing factor to the frenzied search, but back of it all was a confidence, expressed by several petroleum experts, that the huge prairie wheatfields had the same sedimentary basin as Alberta. The

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Alberta finds focussed continent-wide attention on the oil potentialities of Saskatchewan, situated right next door and obviously part of the same formation.

Despite temporary production prorationing, cut-backs, and lack of marketing outlets, Canada still falls far short of producing her oil needs. Until a few years ago this nation imported more than 90 per cent of its oil and while the picture is rapidly improving, imports are still about two-thirds of requirements. Light crude from Alberta is now sufficient for prairie needs and the long Imperial Oil pipeline to Wisconsin, via Regina, will stimulate Alberta production and reduce imports, but the general structure is still unsatisfactory from the national angle.

Some of the drilling in Saskatchewan is undoubtedly protective, that is participants feel compelled to seek oil to "cover" their shareholders should competitors make important strikes, but in the main the work has been undertaken in the firm conviction that Saskatchewan is underlain with the same productive coral-reef strata which produced the wealthy Leduc field.

Regulations

Saskatchewan authorities contend that their regulations on crown lands are the simplest, most comprehensive in Canada. They contain provisions for the crown retaining acreage equivalent to 25 per cent within the boundaries of all crown areas under geological, geophysical and subsurface permits. Crown royalty in the event of production is five per cent of the sales value in the case of natural gas; 5 to 15 per cent in the case of oil production, depending on the ability of the particular wells. The Government is also entitled to order oil deliveries in lieu of cash royalty payments. Term of crown leases is 21 years, renewable for 21 years on fulfilment of all conditions. A clause gives the Government the right to assume "absolute possession and control" of producing wells whenever it may be considered "necessary or advisable" but there is also provision for compensation and arbitration in these cases.

Aside from these hopes for eventual light oil discoveries, Saskatchewan is already an important producer of heavy "black oil" crude. The Lloydminster field, straddling the Saskatchewan-Alberta border with the majority of the wells in Saskatchewan, has since 1939 produced 3,800,000 barrels of asphaltic crude. It is the largest black oil area on the North American continent and its extent is steadily expanding. Lloydminster crude, besides being used in numerous asphalt products, is also marketed as an industrial and home furnace fuel.

Light oil may not be pouring out of wheat fields in Saskatchewan in the next few months, it may never be found in paying quantity, but if all hopes prove futile, it most certainly will not be for lack of competent research. Nor will it be traceable to the CCF Government which certainly swallowed most of its "production for use" platform in its efforts to garner in some of the dollars now making Alberta so wealthy.

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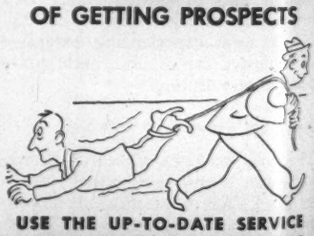

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Tough Guy With a Heart

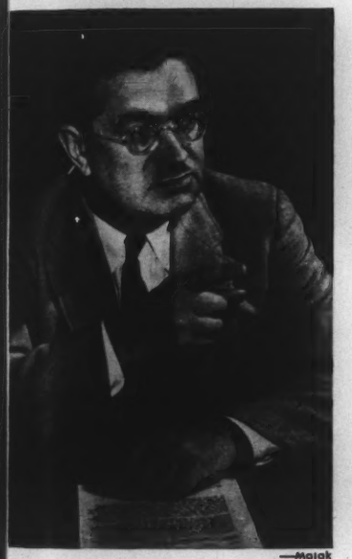
Brains, Brawn, and Jokes Make Former Prices Czar The Right Man For A Big Job

by Gordon McCaffrey

WHEN the appointment of Donald Gordon as President of the Canadian National Railways was announced in the House of Commons, Donald Fleming (PC, Toronto Eglinton), voiced two objections that must have been in the minds of many.

"While Gordon is a man of ability and vigor," Fleming said, "the fact remains that violence has been done to an important principle—that faithful service should be rewarded by promotion." And further: "Mr. Gordon has no experience in railroading—something that one can't pick up in a few months."

The critics might have had a good argument if they had been talking about anybody but Donald Gordon. They were ignoring all the things they had learned about him while he was Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.



—Malak

DONALD GORDON

The Government, which is responsible to the people for the efficient operation of the publicly-owned railways, has chosen a man who was given two of Canada's toughest and meanest jobs—price control and foreign exchange control. Gordon had no experience in either; he was supremely successful in both.

Gordon gives the credit to the men he persuaded to take leave of absence from executive jobs in private industry for "just five or six weeks". (Most of them stayed two or three years). Speaking to his wartime associates at a banquet in his honor in 1947, he said: "Sure I did a good job . . . I couldn't long have travelled in the company of the working force of the prices board if I hadn't. Teamwork did the job."

While he has a long-run plan of operation, Gordon listens to advice and suggestions from his teammates. At the beginning of price control and rationing, it was essential to win the co-operation of housewives. The information division suggested the soap-opera type of radio program as a useful medium. Gordon was not enthusiastic, but told them to go ahead with a trial series.

His immediate reaction to the first program (of Soldier's Wife) was: "My God, we'll have to stop that." The second day he listened again (he was home with influenza) and by the fifth he "was just like the housewife. I couldn't wait to hear the next episode."

Gordon won public support by his own blunt tough attitude. He told a group of editors and publishers early in the war: "There is no place in this plan for pussyfooting or half-way measures. We are resolved to stop prices increases. We are going to hew to that line without deviation."

Knowing they were getting equal and fair treatment, Canadians did co-operate. "Of course," admits a former WPTBer, "we made Gordon look a lot tougher than he really is."

He Likes Jokes

The first thing you notice about him is his massive size—big hands, big head, big chest, big feet. Just as large are his heart and his laugh. He loves to tell stories, especially jokes on himself.

Given a car by his fond associates as the Board was breaking up, he joked: "They told me a few weeks ago that retaining the ceiling on cars was curbing production. I had no idea that as soon as we took it off they would start giving cars away."

During the war Gordon used to say that the WPTB, which had no experience to guide it, would "meet each situation with spontaneous ingenuity." One situation not contemplated was the complication of a St. Andrew's Day falling on Meatless Tuesday. Haggis, traditional Scottish dish, contains meat. How would the Board brave the storm of abuse that would surely descend (by collect telegram) from all Scottish communities?

The Board—with spontaneous ingenuity—decided to let the Scots have their haggis, and published a recipe of a distasteful concoction containing sheeps' stomachs, hearts, livers, lungs and hoofs.

"An exception could be made for haggis, because as many Scotsmen contend it is a hardship to eat it as it is a hardship to go without it."

Non-Scots were so busy laughing that none of them thought of protesting against the official discrimination in favor of the Scots. The incident also provided an element of comic relief in a long dreary tragedy.

Gordon's first reaction to the new job was: "I'd be a fool to take it, but I'll give it a try anyway." Our guess is that railwaymen are going to like working with him and that Canadians are going to like travelling on his railway.

business angle

A New Drive for Pensions

PERHAPS you've been looking at the big strikes and threats of strikes by U.S. labor and thinking that they're no particular concern of ours. If so, brother, you're wrong. They concern us a lot, and not only because they result in cutting off supplies of materials needed to keep our industries going. For us as well as for the United States, they constitute a new drive in labor's war for a permanently larger share of the fruits of production.

Labor's strategists have temporarily switched the main objective from direct pay increases to employer-financed retirement pensions and other security benefits, and the productive system — or rather the system of distribution of what is produced — is thereby being subjected to new pressures which may have important economic results for everyone.

Undeniably, retirement pensions are nice things to have, and there is no good reason why factory workers should not enjoy them as well as company executives and white-collar employees. In fact, the desirability of worker retirement pensions is now generally admitted by employers, and many of the larger U.S. firms now have them, and some, though fewer, Canadian.

Labor has suddenly become security-minded above all else, and demands retirement pensions; since workers don't want their take-home pay reduced, the aim is to have employers pay the whole cost. Of course the companies would have to pass the added cost, large or small, along to the consumers of their products in higher prices, and it might be argued, therefore, that it makes no difference to them whether employees contribute or do not contribute to the cost of providing their own pensions. (That is, contribute directly. As consumers, they pay all the costs, including pensions if any, that enter into the prices of the goods they buy.)

Employer Opposition

BUT EMPLOYERS greatly dislike non-contributory pension plans. One reason is that the additional cost to the company, which has to be recovered from consumers, may make the price of its product so high as to diminish sales; automobile manufacturers, for example, despite their capacity sales in recent years, are very worried about the reduction of their potential market by high prices. Another reason is the belief that the worker would be more likely to work well if he contributed himself to his retirement fund.

If the striking U.S. steelworkers succeed in getting a wholly employer-financed pension scheme, workers elsewhere will be stimulated to try to do likewise, and soon. In fact, 1950 is already decided upon as the pension-drive year, for Canada as well as the U.S. Because fewer pension plans are now in existence in Canada, the impending drive will make a bigger impact here than it would otherwise.

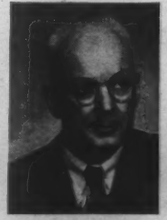
Move Against Ford?

WHILE the main campaign will apparently not be launched until next spring, it may be preceded by a move this fall against Ford of Canada. The interesting situation here is that Walter Reuther promised the Canadian company's employees that a settlement with the parent Ford on the pensions issue would take care of them too, but apparently this commitment was overlooked in the signing with Detroit Ford. The idea is that Reuther's pledge would obligate him to aid the Canadian union in every possible way. Then, after Ford of Canada, the Canadian auto workers would go after General Motors and Chrysler. And other unions would move. If several big firms accepted the principle of wholly company-financed pension plans, it would become more difficult for other firms to stand against them.

Of course the impending drive for pensions could be hit by a pronounced downturn in the volume of general business activity and employment. If unemployment rose sharply for any reason, such as the cutting off of export markets or an increase of imports that resulted in reducing our own production, workers presumably would not be inclined to risk their jobs by striking.

Actually, these hazards—reduced exports—are very real in the Canadian picture just now. The sterling area countries are to be brought into line with Britain in an effort to conserve scarce dollars by cutting down on purchases from North America. At the same time they will send a lot more of their products here, to sell at prices lower than those of like goods produced here. This prospect means much to us because of our great dependence on foreign trade.

This may be a poor time, therefore, to increase Canadian production costs by pushing through pension plans. Canadian prices, and therefore costs, must be competitive. The question is, will the labor unions recognize that fact?



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Canadian business

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MEMBERS *of Canada's new Dollar-Sterling Trade Board are (Left to right) J. S. Duncan (Chairman), President, Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.; H. H. Hannam, President and Managing Director, Canadian Fed. of Agriculture; C. A. Massey, President, Lever Bros. Ltd. and Miss Byrne Hope Saunders, Editor, Chatelaine.*

The Economy

BUSINESS ACTIVITY in Canada last week was showing effects of the U.S. steel strike, with some manufacturers cutting production of bathtubs, plumbers' piping and tubing, refrigerators, stoves and other items using steel imported from the U.S. The prospect at week-end was that such curtailments, while moderate so far, would mount progressively if the strike continued. On the other hand few retailers appeared to be affected, most being well stocked at the strike's commencement. Manufacturing lay-offs attributable to the strike were small but mounting. In general, the Canadian situation seemed to be less adverse than that of U.S. steel users, no doubt owing to the larger-than-normal imports of U.S. steel by Canadian plants during the first half of the year.

More disturbing to Canadian business from the long-term viewpoint, was the prospect of further curtailment of exports to sterling area countries due to concerted efforts by them to reduce purchases from North America to conserve dollars.

Canadian business activity, while now below the postwar peak, was still at a high level judged by all previous standards, buoyed up by continued demand for housing, automobiles and other durables and by family allowances and other welfare payments. But looking ahead, it was evident that much would hang upon developments in export trade, a prospect now more than ordinarily uncertain.

TRADE:

Helping U.K. Exports

THE NEW Dollar-Sterling Trade Board announced by C. D. Howe this week is working on the assumption that if Canadians want to go on selling their wheat, metals and lumber to Britain they will have to switch a good deal of their importing from the United States to Britain.

The British have been pressing for some time for active cooperation of this kind, and the Secretary of the Board A. G. S. Griffin, who is on loan from the Department of External Affairs, is likely to spend a good deal of his time handling detailed requests for information from Britain's Dollar Export Board.

But a committee of the kind that Chairman J. S. Duncan and the Government have assembled is not likely to wait for enquiries from the U.K. The Dollar Export Board of the United Kingdom is likely to find some questions coming from this end: if British exporters are missing openings in the Canadian market they will be asked why. And Canadian consumers will find themselves being constantly reminded that if Canada is to keep her market in the U.K., Canadians will have to buy from the U.K. It is not a case of importing more in total, but of diverting purchases from the U.S. to the U.K. and other sterling sources.

Capital goods is thought to be the most promising field for the first attack, but the whole field of British exports will be studied, and as the Board gets established it may expand its interest to the rest of the sterling area.

Annecy Marks Road

IT IS NOT very striking news that ten countries, not including any of the world's principal trading nations, have reduced their tariffs on a number of things that Canada may hope to sell them. Canada's total trade with the ten countries joining the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs as a result of the Annecy negotiations this summer amounted in 1948 to $68 millions. The main items on which concessions were made accounted for $38 millions, more than half of the total trade. These are relatively small figures.

Just as important to Canada are concessions made by earlier signatories of G.A.T.T. including the United States, to the ten new countries, and therefore to all the rest as "most-favored-nations". Some of the concessions made by the U.S. will help Canadian trade, such as the reduction in duty on manufactures of leather, on Oka cheese and in some years perhaps even the reductions on butter. But these too are very small in the overall picture.

The reason why trade officials are pleased at the outcome of the Annecy talks is that they have extended a little more widely the approach to reduction of world trade barriers which is Canada's great aim.

SHIPPING:

Costs Too Heavy

THIRTEEN Canadian merchant ships totalling 72,000 tons were tied up indefinitely last week in Halifax harbor, and their 500 seamen were ashore hunting jobs. Reason: the ships' owners had decided they just couldn't

compete on deep-sea hauls with foreign operators.

Owners' representatives explained that freight rates on cargoes are based on operational costs which, in the case of Canadian shipowners, are paid entirely by the operators. But many foreign owners, British and Panamanian in particular, are able to hire cheaper labor and, in some cases, get Government subsidies. They thus can quote lower freight charges.

Apart from this, cargoes are scarcer than they used to be because of the currency exchange crisis, which has transferred much buying from the dollar countries to the sterling area countries.

OIL:

BC Developments

OIL DEVELOPMENT in Western Canada, where discovered reserves are estimated to be in excess of 1,000,000,000 barrels, continues to expand and is now spreading from Alberta and Saskatchewan to British Columbia. Royalite Oil Company, which recently placed in production its 19th well in Redwater, Alberta, reports finishing staking of its first venture outside of Alberta on a 230,000-acre B.C. Government exploration permit located on the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands on the coast, the 2,485-square-mile Graham Island. Thirty-five years ago the island's first and only well was drilled some 55 miles to the northwest.

MINES:

Mining Profits Grow

JUDGING from present indications 1949 earnings for most Canadian gold mines will be well above those of last year. With several expansion programs completed and a number of new producers having reached production since the end of the war, a greater yield of gold is being harvested by Canadian mines and this growing crop can be expected to expand now that devaluation promises to more than offset any loss from Government assistance. Ontario gold mines—the biggest contributors to the Dominion's output—had in August an increase of 12.44 per cent in production over the same month in 1948, while output in the first eight months was up 13 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Marketwise individual stocks held traders' attention due to noteworthy developments, and constructive news from the mines seems, if anything, to be on the uptrend.

LABOR:

CCL Elections

AT ITS ninth annual convention (at Ottawa) the Canadian Congress of Labor named its bosses for the coming year. Veteran labor men A. R. Mosher and Pat Conroy were elected President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress. They will be backed by a battery of three Vice-Presidents, G. H. Millard (steel workers), Saul Spivak (clothing) and Alex McAuslane (oil workers). Communist elements again took a beating, as they had at the Trades and Labor Congress at Calgary.

BANKING:

Royal Bank

SYDNEY G. DOBSON, President of the Royal Bank of Canada since 1946, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. He has been with the Bank for 49 years.

James Muir, who has been General Manager since 1945, succeeds Dobson as President. He has been with the Royal Bank for 38 years. T. H. Atkinson becomes General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 346

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1949.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, 119 St. James Street West, Montreal, on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next.

The chair to be taken at 11 o'clock A.M.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 11th October, 1949.

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

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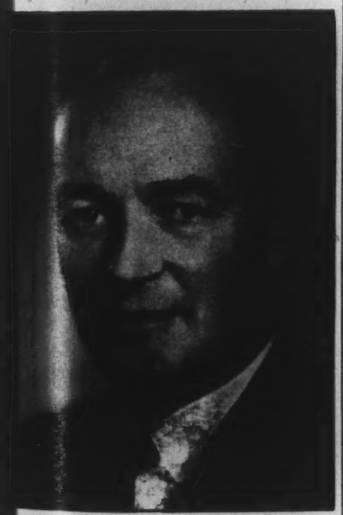
DIVIDEND NO. 45

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on November 15, 1949, to shareholders of record at close of business October 31, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

October 13, 1949.

JAMES STEWART, C.B.E.



Stanley M. Wedd, President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, announces that James Stewart, C.B.E., General Manager of the institution, has been elected to the Board of Directors. Mr. Stewart has had an extensive banking experience, both in Canada and abroad. For the past twelve years he has been a senior official in the bank's Head Office, this service including a term as an Assistant General Manager before his appointment as General Manager in December 1947. He served as Administrator of Services for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board from December 1941 to February 1943.

Canadian Municipal Securities
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Security	Rate %	Maturity	Price	Yield %
City of Montreal, P.Q.	3	1965	96.00	3.32
City of Quebec, P.Q.	3¼	1961	98.75	3.38
City of Fredericton, N.B. Gtd. Victoria Public Hospital	3½	1965	101.00	3.42
City of Salmon Arm, B.C.	4	1950-69	102.16	3.75
City of Port Alberni, B.C.	3	1950-68	91.41	4.00
Town of Parry Sound, Ont.	3½	1950-69	102.01	3.10
Town of Dartmouth, N.S.	3¼	1961	101.50	3.10
Town of New Glasgow, N.S.	3¼	1959	101.50	3.10
Town of Goderich, Ont.	3¼	1960-69	100.60	3.20
Town of Beauharnois, P.Q.	3¼	1964	98.85	3.35
Town of Nicolet, P.Q.	3½	1964	100.00	3.50
Township of Barton, Ont.	3½	1950-69	102.05	3.10
Township of Kingston, Ont.	3½	1960-69	102.64	3.30
Village of Merrickville, Ont.	3½	1966	100.00	3.50
District of Coquitlam, B.C.	4	1950-69	102.87	3.65
Township of Melfort, Sask.	4½	1950-69	102.25	4.25
Moosomin School District No. 12, Sask.	4½	1950-79	100.00	4.50

We offer these securities as principals. Prices quoted "and accrued interest".

Details of these offerings will be forwarded promptly upon request by mail or telephone.

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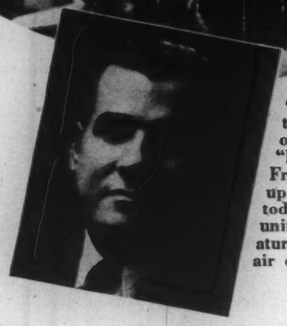
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

20-Year Performance in Bassel's Restaurant Makes Frigidaire the Choice for Bassel's Tavern

LONG one of Toronto's best known restaurants, Bassel's installed their first Frigidaire refrigeration 20 years ago. As their business grew, they added additional Frigidaire equipment, including Frigidaire air conditioning.

Today Bassel's Restaurant has fifteen Frigidaire compressors operating freezer storage, walk-in coolers, back bars, water coolers, air conditioning and other equipment.

The performance of Frigidaire equipment in their restaurant led Bassel's to choose Frigidaire Air Conditioning for their beautifully-appointed cocktail bar recently opened next door to their restaurant.



"Frigidaire has helped me maintain the high food standards I insist on." says Peter Bassel of Toronto. "I appreciate the fact that my Frigidaire systems, though built up step by step over the years, today are smooth-working balanced units. They give me correct temperatures, the right humidity, proper air circulation."

YOU CAN PROFIT FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS

Thousands of Frigidaire users like Bassel's have found that better refrigeration pays off in customer satisfaction and lower operating expense. The more than 400 Frigidaire commercial products are built to the highest standards in the industry. Frigidaire compressors, cooling units and controls are precision-matched to work together like a championship team.

Consult your Frigidaire Commercial Dealer regarding Frigidaire refrigeration or air conditioning for your business. Or write Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, Dept. SN, Leaside, Ontario.

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U.S. business

INVESTMENT OBSTACLE

THE CHAIN of currency devalua- tions is unlikely to precipitate a large-scale flow abroad of Unite States private capital. Top fligh bankers and industrialists who recen ly participated in an off-the-recor meeting in New York were in agree ment that devaluation may pave th way to broader multilateral tradi and monetary convertibility — tw prime requisites for attracting a lar outward movement of U.S. capita

But they felt devaluation is onl part of the answer to the problem o stimulating foreign investments. Gov ernment observers at the meetin listened intently as the businessme sat around the table and frankly dis cussed the major investment obstacle confronting them.

They pointed out that they had en countered an extremely cautious atti tude towards all investments, foreig and domestic. Investment funds,

TRUMAN: *better than "Point Fou*

seems, are running to cover. It wa noted that electric utility companie in the states have to pay 7 and 8 pe cent, and even more, for their com mon stock funds in an easy mone market. A small volume of equi financing of the soundest type i the most stable major industry is matter of concern. The question wa asked: how much more can foreig concerns offer in the way of securit of principal and the likelihood o stable returns? There are many aspect of the world political picture whic could cause doubts in this respect.

The East-West confict has pu Europe and other areas under th constant shadow of armed hostilities many potentially attractive investme fields are showing a tendency toward tighter controls over private enterpris eventually leading towards nationali tion; there is also a tendency toward the building up of protected nationa units in which trade and production may be guided by considerations other than selling where prices ar highest and buying where they ar lowest. These developments are caus ing some doubts about the security o foreign investment.

Other obstacles are direct competi tion from government agencies, th myriad laws controlling foreign inves ments providing in some instances fo majority control by native busines

men stipulated percentages of native labor to foreign labor and, last but not least, the monetary controls which limit the remittance of profits.

The business spokesmen were agreed that the United States government should take a more direct hand in providing American investors with the right investment "climate". Suggestions in this direction included the negotiation of bilateral investment treaties which would bind the foreign country to observe standards of fair treatment such as prompt payment in the currency of the investor of the full capital in the event of nationalization, non-discrimination and guarantees of the convertibility of profit.

It was maintained that government action of this sort would be more effective than the "Point Four" program for undeveloped areas proposed by President Truman.

TAX TREATY

PROPOSALS in connection with a prospective tax treaty between Canada and the U.S. have been circulated among foreign traders on the south side of the border. The memorandum reviews some of the questions that have been raised on the existing income tax convention between the two countries and contains proposed solutions to some of the problems from the United States standpoint.

The memorandum deals with such topics as allocation of income from services, general overhead expense, directors' fees for meetings in the states, liberalized treatment for visitors, dividends paid by Canadian subsidiaries to the parent concern in the states, credit for American corporations with minority interest in Canadian concerns and application of treaty principles in Canadian provinces. The memorandum was sent out by a foreign trade group in the U.S. to crystallize sentiment on possible revisions of the treaty prior to actual negotiations. The present tax convention was negotiated early in 1942.

THE BUSINESS PICTURE

THE BEST trend in production schedules since October, 1948 is in evidence, according to the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Fifty per cent of the reporting plants show increases, while only 10 per cent list declines. At the same time, the volume of instalment-plan credit has attained a new high record of $9,600,000,000. The total increased $282,000,000 in August, the second month after credit controls were dropped in the states.

Concerns that accumulated big stocks in warehouses in the first half of the year now are watching them melt away. There may be repercussions of a less favorable sort, though, as the instalments come due.

Meanwhile, if the steel and coal shutdowns continue for a lengthy period a heavy blow will be dealt to the budding business recovery. Based on the experience of previous strikes in the two industries it is estimated that the direct strike cost will be $1,500,000 a day to maintain steel plant facilities; $6,000,000 to the steel workers for every working day lost, $1,500,000 to the mine owners and $5,000,000 to the mine workers. The toll of losses to the railroads, consumers, and stockholders is not so easily estimated. Even without the steel and coal strikes, freight carloadings in the fourth quarter were expected to drop 8.7 per cent below last year's.

While heavy industry, particularly, is fretting over the strike situation, manufacturers of numerous consumer goods are thinking more, so far at least, of the "hot money" that may come their way early next year when the $2,800,000,000 refund to veterans of National Service Life Insurance policies comes due.

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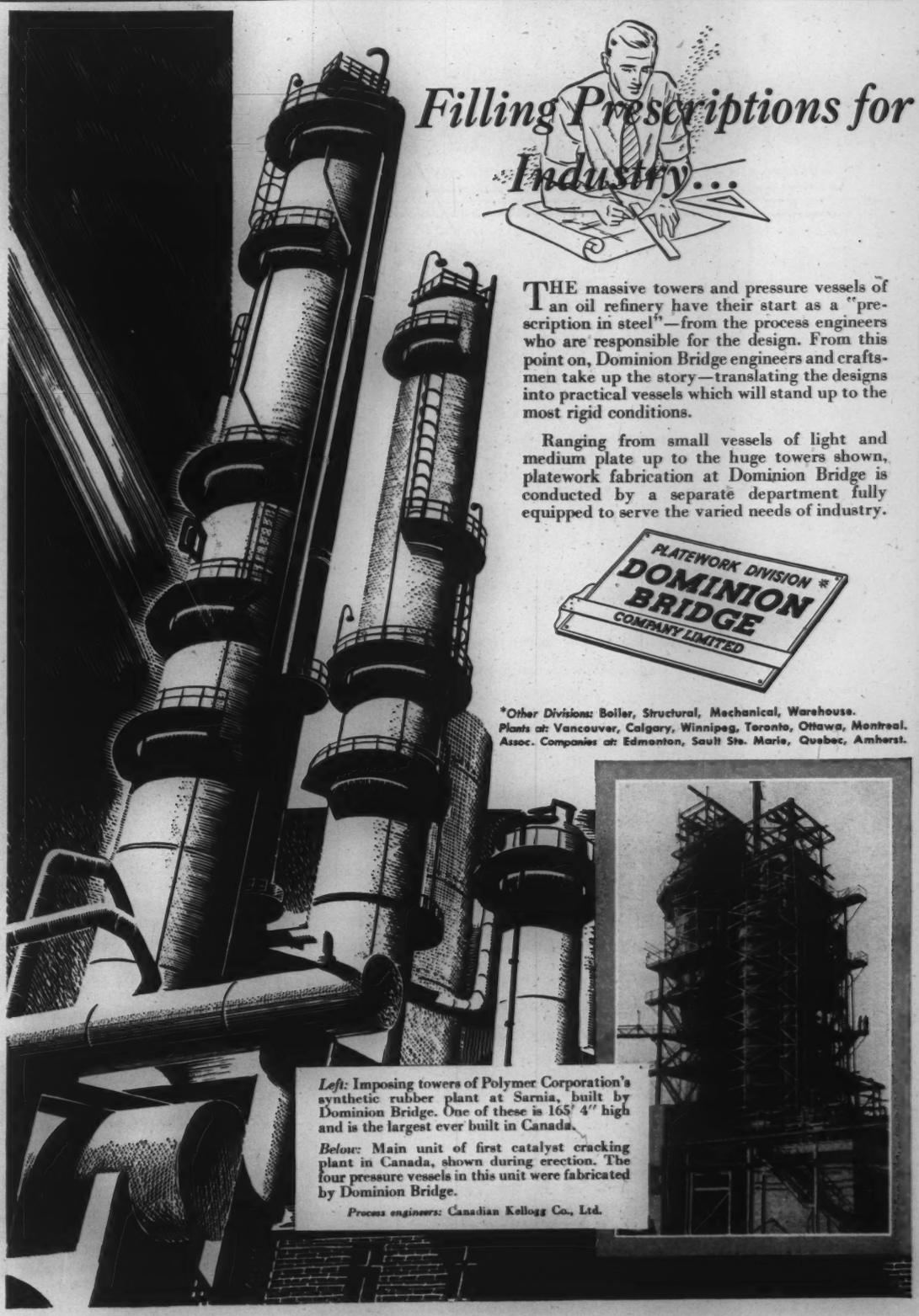

THE massive towers and pressure vessels of an oil refinery have their start as a "prescription in steel"—from the process engineers who are responsible for the design. From this point on, Dominion Bridge engineers and craftsmen take up the story—translating the designs into practical vessels which will stand up to the most rigid conditions.

Ranging from small vessels of light and medium plate up to the huge towers shown, platework fabrication at Dominion Bridge is conducted by a separate department fully equipped to serve the varied needs of industry.

*Other Divisions: Boiler, Structural, Mechanical, Warehouse.
Plants at: Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal.
Assoc. Companies at: Edmonton, Sault Ste. Marie, Quebec, Amherst.

Left: Imposing towers of Polymer Corporation's synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, built by Dominion Bridge. One of these is 165' 4" high and is the largest ever built in Canada.

Below: Main unit of first catalyst cracking plant in Canada, shown during erection. The four pressure vessels in this unit were fabricated by Dominion Bridge.

Process engineers: Canadian Kellogg Co., Ltd.

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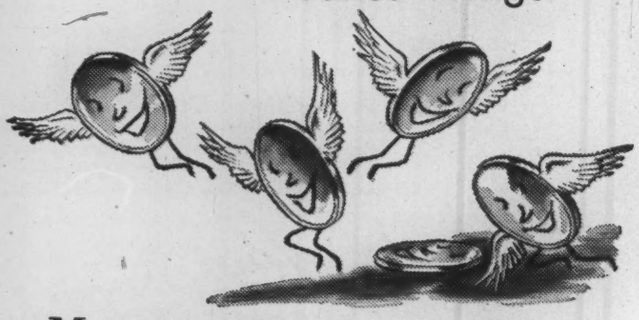
When Money Takes Wings



MONEY takes wings today faster than ever before. True . . . many people are earning more — but the cost of living uses up a much greater proportion. Few indeed can hope to accumulate large sums for future emergencies.

How, then, can you ever hope to lay aside enough money to provide for your family in case of your untimely death — or for the years when your earning capacity will cease?

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U.K. business

A COMING TRADE WAR

TO RECONCILE Britain, the centre of the Commonwealth and of the sterling area, with the Continent of Europe has been a major problem since the Marshall Plan was conceived. Since the devaluation of sterling the problem has become much more acute.

It is no secret that the Continental countries participating in the Marshall Plan's Organization for European Economic Cooperation disliked the whole procedure which culminated in sterling's devaluation. They were suspicious when the representatives of the U.K., the U.S.A. and Canada met in London in July to solve the sterling area's dollar problem, and they were by no means appeased when, just afterwards, the representatives of the Commonwealth (including, of course, the one Commonwealth dollar country, Canada) proceeded to the next phase of the struggle to close the gap.

—Wheeler

MAURICE PETSCHE: *French Finance Minister. Perfidious Albion . . .*

After the tripartite discussions in September, the resulting communique had to include apologetic references to OEEC, with the rather over-vehement assertion that nothing had been done contrary to the spirit of European unity. Continental Europe didn't agree. Devaluation of sterling, without consultation with the Continental partners and to a degree which none of them would have approved, turned suspicion into bitterness.

What has happened as a result is in effect, a lining-up for trade war. For the present, European competitors such as Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, have been content to devalue their currencies less than sterling has been devalued, or not at all.

But some who had no intention of devaluing have been forced to do so (even the hard-currency country, Belgium), and almost all have debased their currencies more than they would have thought necessary. Even so, no major currency has been lowered in terms of sterling, as in one or two cases had seemed advisable.

The net result is that Britain is more favorably placed than her European partners to compete in the dollar markets and—more important for most European countries as well as Britain—in the markets of the "independent" sterling area. If this situation causes difficulties there will doubtless be further devaluation of certain currencies. Anything can happen from then on.

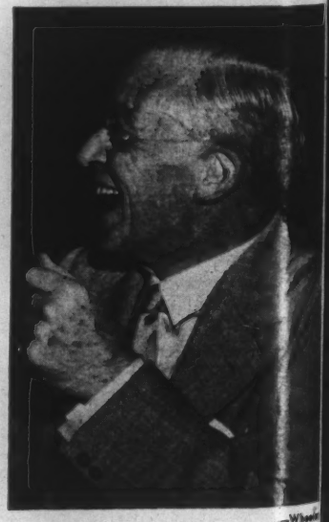
A NEW RECOVERY PLAN

SOME PEOPLE in Britain are saying that the new situation should be squarely faced and that the "obvious" deductions should be made from it.

They say the impossibility of merging Britain with Continental Europe should be recognized, that Britain should devote all her economic strength to the Commonwealth, while cooperating as closely as possible with the U. S. A. "High authorities" in Washington are reputed to be won over to the idea. Continental cynics say that the change has already happened.

Such a plan would necessarily supersede the Marshall Plan. It would be less ambitious and more economical in one sense, but in another more rich in possibilities, from the American point of view. The Americans would like to see Europe — meaning the countries west of the "iron curtain"— merged into one single economic unit. By focussing their attention (and presumably their monetary aid) on Britain they would be admitting that economic union was impracticable. On the other hand, by entering into closer relations with Britain individually the Americans would be progressing towards the other and greater objective, the merging of the whole sterling area with the dollar area.

The idea that the Americans themselves were not fully wise to the results of sterling's devaluation cannot be accepted unquestioningly, although there have certainly been shocks in America as well as Europe. It may be that Washington recognized that devaluation—particularly put through in such a manner—would upset the deli-



—Wheeler

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: *U.K. Exchequer. . . . has stolen a march.*

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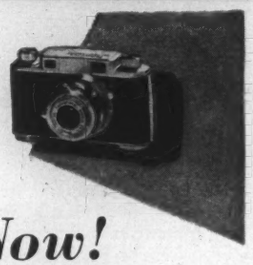

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cate balance of the European economy, but that such a development was seen as secondary in importance to the merging of the dollar and sterling. It is unquestionably true that devaluation of sterling represented a victory for America. If France joined lustily in the campaign against the pound and is now licking her wounds it can only be said that she miscalculated.

This issue, one of the most important in the affairs of this generation of the world, will not be decided in a month or two. It will not necessarily be decided as the politicians will it, for they cannot override the basic economic facts. This is precisely what the Americans have tried to do in Europe. Disregarding the fact that Europe can be an economic whole only when the primary-producing east of the Continent is included, they have tried to combine countries which are essentially competitive with one another. What follows from the failure of this effort is certainly worth watching.

TROUBLE WITH APPLES

ON MAY 9, just six weeks before the election, Mr. C. D. Howe came back from London and announced that he had persuaded the U.K. Government to buy certain Canadian products it had not meant to buy. One of the smaller items in cash, but one of the biggest politically, was Nova Scotia apples. The U.K. agreed to take $3 millions' worth of this year's apple crop (more than two-thirds of it from Nova Scotia) provided it only paid for half: Canada pays the other half. The Annapolis Valley growers have now agreed with Sir Andrew Jones, the head of the British Food Mission, to ship 512,000 barrels at prices ranging from $3.58 to $5.08 per barrel. This decision cuts out any chance of Ontario apple-growers getting in on the deal, because B.C. had already signed up for 434,000 boxes (a box is roughly a third of a barrel).

If the Government thought this arrangement would get the Nova Scotia apple-growers off its neck for this year it probably will be disappointed. The growers are complaining about the total "take," and, as though to add a final insult, the Annapolis Valley processors have been complaining that there will not be enough apples left for them to process.

new products

■ The Northern Electric people in Montreal are turning out an explosion proof heater which will keep "hazardous locations" warm without the danger of blowing them up. They tell us the unit can be used in atmospheres containing gasoline, petroleum, naphtha, acetone, benzol, lacquer, solvent vapors and natural gas—rough company for any flame to be mixing with—but apparently no problem at all to this heater.

■ Something to take care of the slack in electric appliance cords has been developed by an American firm. "Reel-Away," it's called, and with it you can reel away up to ten feet of excess cord. The cord fits between the two halves of the reel which are held together by a screw. Hold the top half and wind the bottom and it gobbles up the excess cord before somebody trips over it.

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business briefs

REPORTS

■ The fifth Annual Report of the **War Assets Corporation** shows assets of $7,203,600. For the year ended March 31, 1949, income is given as $2,796,004 while expenditures for the period totalled $1,994,903.

With the reduced number of surplus declarations, operations continued to decline, and the Corporation is now practically on a current basis in dealing with surplus declarations from all government departments.

■ **Chemical Developments of Canada, Ltd.**—a subsidiary of Standard Chemical Co., Ltd.—has acquired all the capital stock of Irwin Dyestuff Corp. Ltd. This company used to be a subsidiary of Dominion Rubber Co.

■ **Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd.** says that September was its biggest production month in 20 years. The 11,181 passenger cars and trucks turned out is the highest figure for any month since 1929 when the working week was eight hours longer.

APPOINTMENTS

■ **Hugh M. Campbell** retires this year as President of Outboard, Marine and Manufacturing Co. Mr. Campbell was a pioneer of the outboard motor industry in Canada. In 1928 he brought the Johnson Motor Co. to Peterboro, Ont., and under his guidance the payroll has grown from 12 names to 600.

■ **Dr. William B. Thornton** has been appointed Chief Medical Officer of Norwich Union Life Insurance.

SIGNPOSTS

■ An **agricultural science** research centre has been opened at Lethbridge. Built at a cost of $500,000, and located alongside the Dominion Government Experimental Farm, the new laboratories will give Lethbridge the largest and most complete agricultural research facilities in western Canada.

The new centre is expected to speed up research work which has been carried on for some time at the Farm at Ottawa. Possible outbreaks of disease affecting plant life and stock can now be treated on the spot.

■ The world's **wheat crop** this year may be five per cent less than the 1948 harvest of 6,400,000,000 bushels, the Bureau of Statistics estimates. The 1949 crop is expected to amount to 6,100,000,000 bushels, just slightly above the 1935-39 average.

■ Development of the Joseph Lake **oil discovery,** about 20 miles southeast of Edmonton, and made by four independent companies, is being aided by loans from two chartered banks in excess of $300,000. Such financing is not new having commenced two decades ago when Canadian banks extended loans to producers in the Turner Valley field.

Successful bids have been made by two major Saskatchewan oil companies (as yet unnamed) for leases on the Hobbema Indian agency, midway between Calgary and Edmonton. The territory concerned is on three reserves and bids were for more than 10,000 acres.

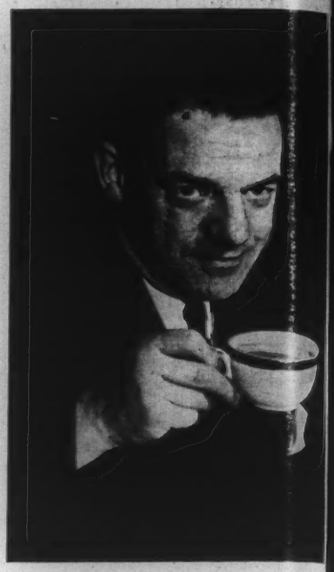
Construction started last week at the Edmonton terminal and at Ermine, Saskatchewan, on the $90,000,000 pipe line for the 1,150-mile oil link with the Great Lakes and the Sarnia refinery. Laying of the line will commence next May and be complete to Superior, Wis., by October, 1950, providing no serious holdup occurs.

■ The **Fisheries Prices Support Board** spent more than one million dollars buying a variety of fish to support prices, but managed to sell less than $12,000 worth. It marked off more than $500,000 as total loss and still has an inventory of about $634,000 worth of fish products at the end of the fish year, March 31, 1949.

■ As part of the program for bringing western crude oil to eastern Canadian markets, Imperial Oil is ordering construction of what will be the largest **oil tanker** ever to be built in a Canadian shipyard. The 620 foot tanker will carry 115,000 barrels of oil.

It will make a speed of 13 knots, and at this date, during the navigation season, will be able to move more than five million barrels of oil from the end of the pipe line at Lake Superior to the refinery at Sarnia, Ontario.

■ Southern Ontario used less **hydro-electric power** this August than it did in the same month last year, but the Thunder Bay and Northern Ontario areas stepped up their consumption. There was a drop of approximately 20 per cent from the figure for August 1948 in the demand for industrial power in the Niagara district, but, says the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, this was practically offset by the bigger municipal and industrial demands in the rest of Southern Ontario.



SAUNDERS: *Ontario Hydro chairman*

■ **Imports of primary steel** shapes from the United States, which have been running at about one million tons a year, were brought under control last week by the addition of 19 items to the existing list of import restrictions.

These items will now require the use of import permit form 101. The yardstick for issuing a permit at present will be an estimate of whether the wanted shapes are quickly available from Canadian production.

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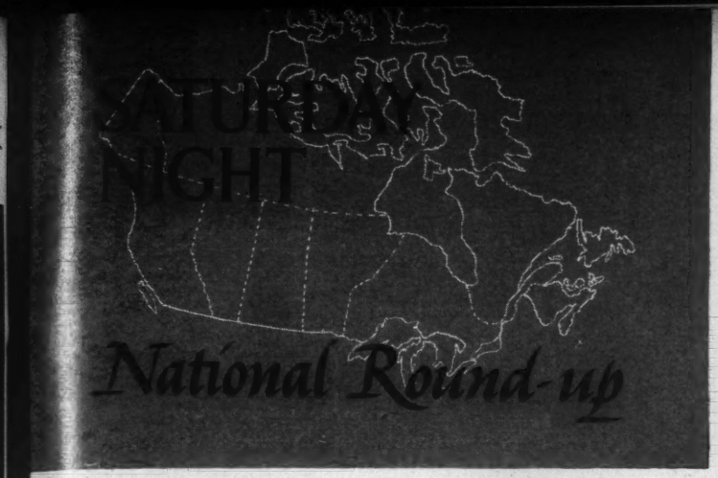
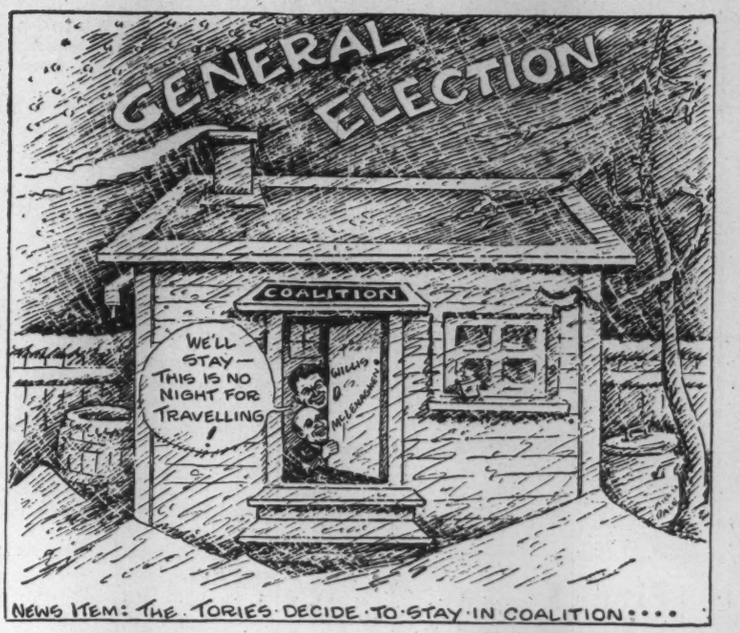




—Winnipeg Free Press (See Page 13)

ASKATCHEWAN:

No Shilly-Shally

ROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES id the groundwork for a revitalized arty in Saskatchewan at their recent onvention in Regina.

In resolutions, they condemned eir own shilly-shallying practices of e past few years and their near-alition with the Liberals and in par-cular, flew in the face of national onservative policy in the matter of rain marketing.

They elected a new leader in the erson of Alvin Hamilton, 37, Sas-atoon high school teacher turned rovincial organizer for the party for e past year. He succeeds Rupert amsay, Saskatoon, who resigned and oved to the Pacific coast.

Most startling move by the party onvention was the passage of the solution on the marketing of grain. two parts, the resolution called first r the marketing of all wheat through national wheat board "which shall nction as a producers' board." Sec-nd part called for the marketing of arse grains by a separate board, ade up of producers, if and when a ajority of the coarse grains producers desired.

The first part of the resolution, in ffect, called for the compulsory mar-eting of wheat. It was in direct oppo-ition to the resolution passed at the st national convention which called r a voluntary marketing plan rough a Government board which ould also handle coarse grains. The tional resolution also left the door en to grain growers to market their ops if they desired "by any other eans," which was taken by many at e time to mean the grain exchange.

The full convention altered the mo-n of the agriculture panel largely cause of an eloquent plea made by . A. MacPherson, KC, one-time ttorney General in the only Conser-tive Government Saskatchewan ever d (in the early thirties) and one-time nner up for the national Conserva-e leadership when Dr. R. J. Manion s chosen.

The convention called for an all-out ht against CCF and Liberal parties, inging to an end the near-coalition ich had existed between Liberals d Tories in some constituencies in e province. All by-elections, it was ntended, should be fought.

Labor Minister C. C. Williams, one-ne CNR despatcher and regular cri- of Ottawa Liberal Government, t week praised the selection of Donald Gordon, new CNR head (see Page 43): "The appointment is a good one. Mr. Gordon's inexperience in railway matters would be an asset in his case because he would not be bound by precedent of doubtful value . . . . The job is too big and the stakes too large for the usual promotion within the organization."

ONTARIO:

Friend in Need

WINDSOR probably will be the first major Ontario city to seek advantage of the Provincial Government's $50,000,000 fund to help municipalities borrow on reasonable terms.

For this city finds it difficult to borrow money on the regular market at a good rate. During the depression, Windsor, Sandwich and East Windsor went bankrupt, and Walkerville also was in difficulty. These municipalities were merged into the present city of Windsor in 1935.

Their debts were refunded, and bondholders took a loss in having to accept lower than the contractual interest rates. Because of this, security houses are reluctant to handle new Windsor loans; they fear purchasers would be wary of them.

This despite the fine financial record of Windsor since then. From 1937 to date the city's debt has been cut from about $34,000,000 to $16,000,000, or by more than half. Few municipalities can show such a good record, even though the per capita debt still is high because of the large debt incurred prior to the depression.

Except for maintenance work and necessary routine improvements, Windsor has avoided all possible expenditures. The result is some work now has become urgent. A special committee has drawn up a priority list, involving capital expenditures of $7,150,000 for the consideration of the Ontario Municipal Board.

Beating the Drum

WHEN Premier Frost announced that a Royal Commission was being established to review the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act observers could see two reasons: politics and publicity.

The Ontario Government is very proud of its Workmen's Compensation Act. It is often called "the best in the World" and the Government takes every opportunity to point out it has served as a model not only for Canada and the United States but in other parts of the world.

Its benefits are high. As of Jan. 1 this year they will be up to 75 per cent of disability on a income up to $3,000 (equalled now only by Saskatchewan). It gives full medical and hospital aid. It is humanely administered. A most advanced feature is a convalescent centre where disabled workmen are treated and rehabilitated. There is no other like it in the world.

Last year the Workmen's Compensation Board handled 180,000 applications, granted benefits in 178,000 and paid out over $25,000,000 in benefits and administration expense. Over 42,000 firms contribute to the fund. Costs vary from a few dollars to over $60,000 in the case of a paraplegic. The Board has 650 employees.

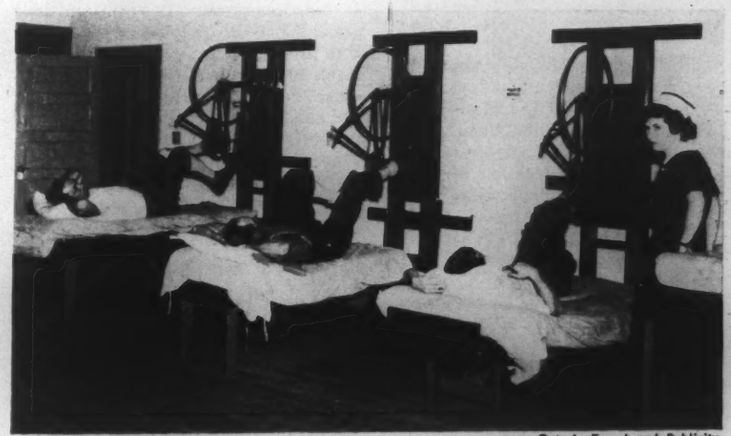
There have been two previous Royal Commissions. One in 1910 which brought about the original act (the first in Canada), the second in 1931.

There is no obvious demand for the present commission. Mr. Frost said it was more or less routine. The Government wanted to be sure its Act was up to date.

But it also opens the way for a lot of drum beating in the press. And it also will be a handy foil for opposition criticism of the Act (of which there has been very little, and is mainly from the CCF citing Saskatchewan.)

■ Asked whether he had received a letter from Prime Minister St. Laurent regarding a Dominion-Provincial conference Premier Frost said: "Yes, and I replied we would be willing to attend at any time."

Asked for further comment, he replied: "We will be glad to attend."



—Ontario Travel and Publicity

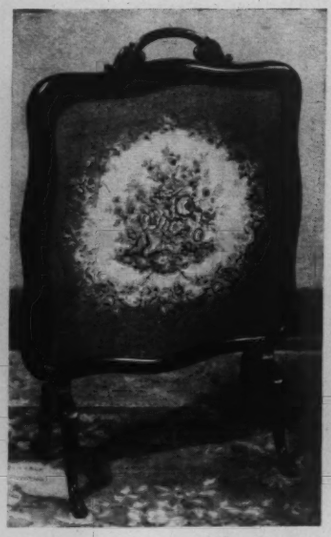
REHABILITATION CENTRE *of Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board is a group of wartime houses at Malton. Nearly 400 men a day get medical and therapeutic treatment to the tune of $500,000 a year. Act is called "best in world."*

QUEBEC:

Those Shy PC's

ALTHOUGH thirteen candidates have filed nomination papers for the five Quebec vacancies in the House of Commons, the official opposition is only contesting one of the seats. A Labor-Progressive candidate, three Independents and three Independent Liberals are also in the field as are, of course, five "official" Liberals.

The by-elections, to be held on October 24, are in three Montreal island constituencies—Mercier, Laurier and Jacques Cartier—and in the Kamou-



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TORONTO

raska and Gatineau ridings. It is in the latter that a PC man has filed papers.

Why did the party shy away from the other contests?

One explanation, somewhat feeble, came from the Jacques Cartier Progressive-Conservatives. Said a press release: "An election cannot be fought effectively without a certain expenditure of money, all of which must come ultimately from the hard-pressed taxpayer. The PC's of Jacques Cartier at least feel an obligation to this forgotten man. The Liberals must take the sole responsibility for this unnecessary extravagance."

The Montreal *Gazette*, however, a journal with definite Conservative leanings, thought differently about the matter. In an editorial the same day it said the "withdrawal from the challenge is particularly notable and regrettable in Quebec . . . . it is the duty of the opposition, not only for its own sake but for that of the country, to offer responsible but determined resistance to the party in power . . . . A party does not avoid defeat by withdrawing from so many challenges to fight. When challenged in so many ridings, it can hardly hope to be inconspicuous by so many absences."

■ The sudden death last month of Dr. Frederick Smith, dean of McGill University's Faculty of Medicine, left a vacancy that wasn't easy to fill.

Last week the governors announced their choice. He is 45 year-old G. (for George) Lyman Duff, MD, PhD, FRSC, Strathcona Professor of Pathology, expert on arteriosclerosis and pancreatic diseases and consultant pathologist at six Montreal hospitals.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Apples for U.K.

THE APPLE shipment to U.K. next year is seen as unlikely. So says Sir Andrew Jones, Chief of the British Food Ministry in Canada, who was in Kentville last week conferring with the Apple Marketing Board. Talks concerned the technical details of exporting 512,000 barrels of apples (at $4.20 a barrel) to U.K. markets under the Anglo-Canadian contract. But Sir Andrew in a press interview made it plain that the present shipments are not to be taken as an indication of what may occur in the future. An extra piece of advice from Sir Andrew: the barrel as a shipping package will have to be discontinued if Nova Scotia is to compete successfully with BC and U.S. apples.

Red-face department: When Agricultural Minister Gardiner was quoted in an Ottawa press despatch that NS growers were not prepared to take up the full quota, R. J. Leslie, General Manager of the NS Marketing Board, retorted in Kentville: "There has never been any doubt that our growers would fill the British order completely." (See *U.K. Business.*)

■ DOSCO miners voted last week for a new wage contract that provides for a general increase of fifty cents a day, retroactive to Feb. 1. About 10,000 men are affected. This steps up the daily basic rate to $8.14 or $40.70 for a five-day week. Each man will get an average of $80 retroactive pay.

—Canada Pictures

MORE THAN 20,000 *people attended the opening ceremonies of the 36th International Plowing Match at Burford, near Brantford, Ontario, last week. Indians from the Six Nations Reservation at Oshweken danced in full regalia.*

NEWFOUNDLAND:

War on Prices

PREMIER SMALLWOOD and his Government are going to war against the high cost of living in the new province. When the House of Assembly reopened last week the Premier read a statement in which he said a royal commission would be set up at once to investigate prices.

Making a post-election remark tinged with regret, Mr. Smallwood said: "We believed what we told the people (that living costs would drop when Newfoundland confederated) and we are deeply disappointed—indeed we are humiliated—to find that our words have not come true."

Commenting on action already taken by the Government in their quest to find reasons for price differentials, the Premier said: "You will find in the first statement that I shall lay on the table that there are prices for some forty-four items of goods and other articles. Out of these forty-four, the prices in Sydney are lower on thirty-two items than in Newfoundland. The prices in Charlottetown are lower on thirty-one of the items than in Newfoundland. In Halifax the prices are lower on thirty of the items and in Saint John, NB, on twenty-eight. In St. John's, which is the lowest of the four Newfoundland towns, the prices are lowest on only seven of the forty-four items. In Corner Brook (closed company town) there is only one item on which the price is lower than on the mainland."

Smallwood has said, more than once, that prices must go down or he'll resign.

ALBERTA:

Mid-Way Hospital Plan

THE AMBITION of the Alberta Government's health department is to provide hospital beds for everyone in the province at $1 a day. It hopes to achieve this by splitting the deficit load between itself and the municipalities.

Talking the cities and towns of the province into accepting the consequent burden on the tax rolls has not, so far, proved very easy. But the Federal Government (probably unwittingly) provided the Province with a handy lever.

Ottawa will hand out grants for new hospital construction provided the Province will put up equivalent sums. When the city of Calgary decided to build a $900,000 extension to the civic hospital, and applied for Government grant, the provincial authorities said they would put up their part of the money only if Calgary agreed to provide general ward beds at $1 a day. Since this scheme would have added around 5 mills to the tax rate (already high at 59 mills), Calgary refused.

Now, the Province has come along with a new scheme. If the cities, including Calgary, will inaugurate the $1-a-day deal, it says, it will pay half the difference between $1 and the "basic ward rate" ($6.20 a day for the largest institutions and proportionately lower for smaller ones).

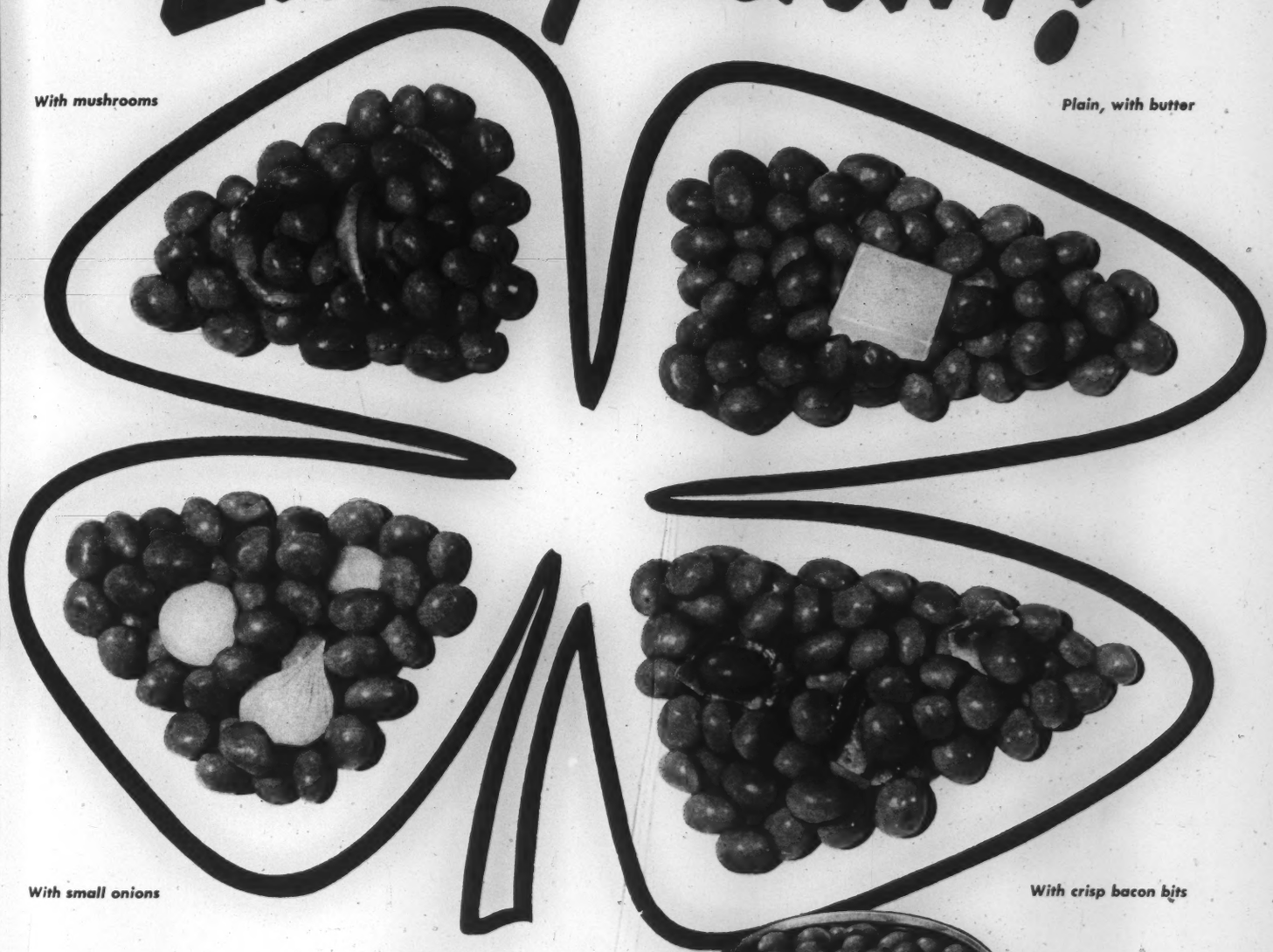
This means that Calgary, for example, would get $2.60-a-day subsidy from the province for every bed occupied by a patient paying $1 a day. The city would meet its part of the daily deficit—$4.40 a day in Calgary's case—out of ordinary tax rolls and by means of a special tax on non-property-owners.

MANITOBA:

Regardless

WINNIPEG, which like most Canadian cities, has parking troubles, saw its first parking meter installed recently. From now on, motorists parking downtown will pay a nickel for the privilege if they can find a spot to park. The meter argument is a difficult one for most citizens to follow. It does not aid parking nor is the fee high enough to discourage parking. Furthermore, Winnipeg drivers, almost as maverick as Winnipeg pedestrians, do not seem to be impressed with this latest restriction on the King's highway. The experiment will be tried regardless, of course.

Lucky Eatin'!



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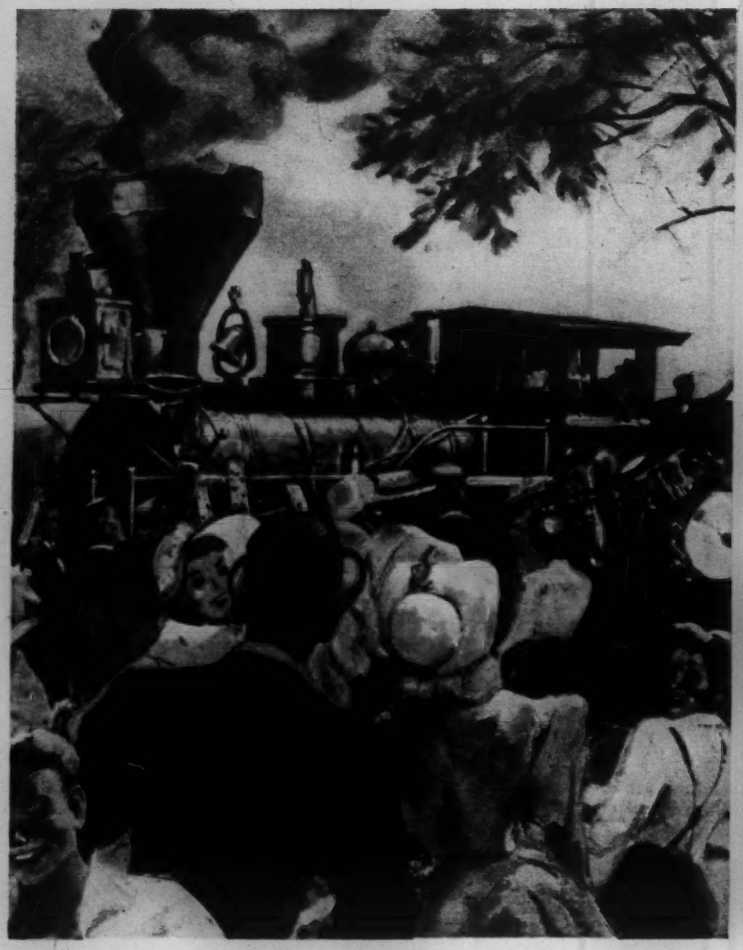

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